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MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK - Page 118

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1956

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In the construction of roads, trails, buildings and other improvements, these should be harmonized with the landscape. This important item in our program of development requires the employment of trained engineers who either possess a knowledge of landscape architecture or have a proper appreciation of the esthetic value of parks and monuments. The overdevelopment of parks and monuments by the construction of roads should be zealously guarded against.—HUBERT WORK, *Secretary of the Interior*, from *Statement of National Park Policy*, March 11, 1925.

THE COVER

From a Kodachrome by the Editor

This little lake, in Mount Rainier National Park, lies near the trail from Sunrise Point to the Palisades. It is known as Sunrise Lake, although this name is not listed in *Decisions of the U. S. Geographic Board*. Visitors can look down at it from the parking area on the road to Sunrise. Hardly to be regarded as a wilderness lake, being close to the park road, it does present, however, a wilderness aspect from this vantage. We may hope its serenity will never be disturbed, and perhaps the abrupt slope below the road will save it.

Already a great deal more of Mount Rainier has been opened with roads than need be for visitor enjoyment, and more is proposed in Mission 66. Soon the newly constructed Stevens Canyon road, on the park's south side, will be open. If a route outside the park had been chosen instead, the consequent unsightly scarring of precipitous canyon walls and invasion of wilderness would have been avoided. Ceaseless vigilance is required to prevent further destruction, for otherwise the time will come when roads will entirely encircle the mountain, and there no longer will remain a stretch of untouched country from mountain top to park boundary. Already the last remnants of the park's wilderness are threatened by existing dead-end roads.

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guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

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DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

JULY - SEPTEMBER 1956

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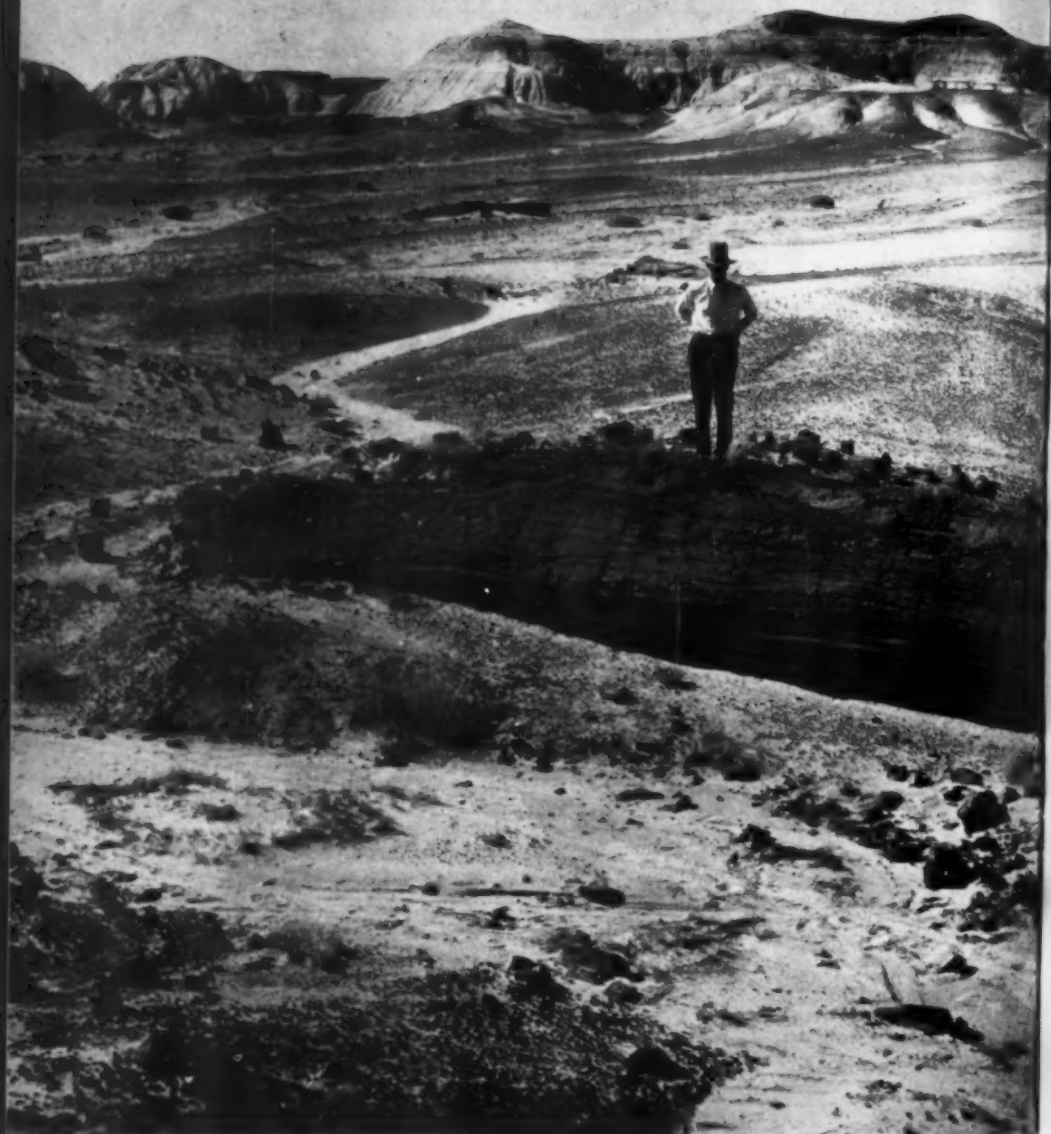
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NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who are interested in the preservation of our national parks and monuments as well as in maintaining national park standards, and in helping to preserve wilderness. School and library subscription \$2 a year. Individual copy 50 cents.

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National Park Service

Does Petrified Forest National Monument qualify for national park status, as the National Park Service says? After you read this article, please write your Association and express your opinion.

What Is the Difference Between National Parks and National Monuments?

By DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Field Representative
National Parks Association

A PROPOSAL to redesignate Petrified Forest National Monument, in Arizona, as a national park has posed this question. There seems to be confusion among members of the Association, and others, as to what qualifies an area for national park status. Some feel Petrified Forest meets admirably the standards for the great parks, while others are as thoroughly convinced it does not. That there can be any divergence of opinion at all, indicates that the national park standards, as they are now written, are inadequately expressed. It is the purpose of this article, therefore, to attempt to clarify this question, with a view to improving the standards.

What do our standards mean when they say: "National primeval parks are spacious land and water areas essentially in their primeval condition and in quality and beauty so outstandingly superior to average examples of their several types as to make imperative their preservation intact and in their entirety for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of all the people for all time"?

That statement, as originally drafted, was intended to apply to the great parks only; yet, basically, it appears to apply very well to the large system of national nature monuments, too. But to this writer there is a distinct difference between the great parks and monuments, and this might be expressed by saying: "In general, this definition applies also to national monuments, but the monuments are established to protect specific objects such as geological formations, petrified wood, botanical features and various other kinds

of natural phenomena; their areas are often more limited than those of the great parks; and while the characteristics of wilderness and scenic magnificence may sometimes occur in a monument, these qualities are not requisite to monument establishment; and national monuments may be established by Presidential proclamation."

If the inspirational beauty of the national parks is indicative of the qualities of national parks, then it becomes possible to enumerate the qualities that make them outstanding. May not these qualities be considered as scenic magnificence, diversity of landscapes, variety of features, large area, wildlife, and wilderness? (There are national parks of other standards—in particular, Platt and Hot Springs—that should be dropped from the system. And, admittedly, there are national monuments—perhaps five of them—that are considered by many to have park qualifications, and in time they may be redesignated. One of these is Dinosaur National Monument, for the redesignation of which a bill, supported by all wilderness preservation groups, already has been presented to Congress.) But the majority of national monuments may be grouped under a set of standards that are applicable specifically to them.

To see how the great parks fit the standards definition, let's examine a few of them. Yosemite, for instance, embraces a vast mountain wilderness, especially in its so-called back country. It ranges from chaparral-covered foothills through towering forests of sugar pines and giant sequoias to granite peaks too high for vegetation. Here are alpine meadows, mountain lakes,



Devereux Butcher

Besides the area of agatized wood, Petrified Forest National Monument contains part of the Painted Desert, shown here. For scale, note man in center.

rushing mountain streams that plunge over cliffs to form some of the world's highest waterfalls, and Yosemite Valley famous the world over for its scenic magnificence; and the flora and fauna are as varied as the park's landscapes and habitats.

Crater Lake is world-famous for its beauty and color. The principal feature is a volcanic crater, formed when a volcano collapsed while in eruption. The proportions of this crater and its blue lake are stupendous, and the geologic story behind it is one of tremendous impact. Park forests range from the wide expanses of lodgepole pine in the low country to high altitude trees such as alpine and Shasta red firs, mountain hemlock and whitebark pine on the crater's rim. A desert of pumice covers hundreds of acres; the walls of a canyon bristle with pinnacles formed by

escaping steam; peaks range up to nearly 9000 feet; and there are streams and waterfalls, and an impressive fauna.

Everglades contains a wide, level, watery plain of saw grass broken by islands of dense jungle-like vegetation, stretching away to the horizons. A network of winding waterways tunnels beneath tangles of mangroves and terminates in a system of many rivers. There is the broad expanse of shoal-water Florida Bay dotted with keys, and the Ten Thousand Islands on the park's west coast. The entire area is the habitat of large, showy birds in numbers beyond counting, including such rare species as the roseate spoonbill. And as though all this were not enough for one primeval park, there is subtropical flora, from palms to epiphytic orchids, that exists nowhere else in our country.

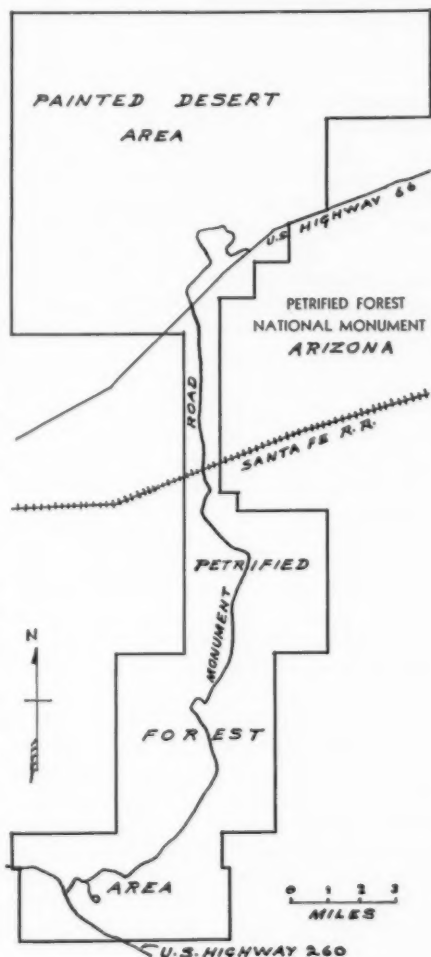
Big Bend is equally diverse. A desert area of mesquite, ocotillo, yucca and cacti in the low country, ranges up through chaparral to a land of conifers on the highest mountains. The Rio Grande forming the park's southern border, swings in a wide bend through four sheer-walled canyons. Birds, mammals and reptiles are typical of the southwest deserts. One may see species whose ranges here reach their northern limits. In spring the park is a garden of desert flowers. Geologically, the area shows the remains of volcanic activity, as well as evidence of swamps of the era of dinosaurs.

By recalling to mind others of the great parks, and reviewing their features, we may glimpse with even greater clarity a certain characteristic of quality that seems common to all of them. If these primeval national parks do fit a pattern, then they can be used as a standard of excellence—they will conform to our standards.

Let us examine now a few national monuments to further grasp the distinction between the two systems. Chiricahua contains an exhibit of brown and gray rhyolite monoliths eroded into weird shapes. These monoliths bristle along the ridges and slopes of a section of the Chiricahua Mountains amid a forest of many tree species almost unknown elsewhere in our country. The area has decided charm. Colorado National Monument is a high, colorful, sandstone escarpment eroded into spectacular canyons. Craters of the Moon has volcanic formations that look as though they had recently cooled—craters, cinder cones, lava flows, caves, tunnels. Devil Postpile preserves a cliff of blue-gray hexagonal columns resulting from volcanic activity. Great Sand Dunes protects the largest sand dunes in our country, nearly a thousand feet high. Muir Woods is a beautiful canyon of redwoods and other tree species and plants native to the California coast range. Saguaro exhibits a growth of saguaro cactus and other desert vegetation that, at one place, meets a forest of pine on a mountain 8465 feet in elevation. Birds are abundant here,

and in spring their songs are constant, amid a garden of desert wild flowers. Petrified Forest contains an area of agatized wood and a part of the Painted Desert. There are sparse grass and wild flowers in places, and a number of small Indian ruins and pictographs in a landscape of eroding clay.

We might name many more such nature monuments—Rainbow Bridge, White Sands, Lehman Caves, Badlands, Lava Beds, Cedar Breaks, Sunset Crater, Pinnacles, Natural Bridges, Arches, Devils Tower—



all delightful to see and explore. While the national archeological monuments perhaps require a slightly differently worded set of standards from those of the nature monuments, these areas, too, must be of national importance to justify their federal protection. They preserve archeological remains of pre-Columbian cultures—for instance, Tuzigoot, ruins of an ancient hilltop pueblo; Montezuma Castle, a cliff pueblo, and Montezuma Well, a small lake with ruins in and on its encircling cliff; Navajo, three magnificent cave pueblos; Walnut Canyon, a scenic gorge with ruins in its walls; Chaco Canyon, a display of large pueblos, some already excavated, such as Chetro Kettle and Pueblo Bonito.

Each of these has been established as a monument to provide federal protection to a specific object or feature, and in a few cases to two or three objects or features. While each is of national importance and deserves the same strict protection as the national parks, we are faced with the question: should they be placed in the same category as the great parks? Should we add to the system of great parks areas like White Sands with its pure white dunes and adjoining areas of semi-arid land, or Badlands with its colorful erosion and adjoining grasslands? If we did, would we not run the danger of diluting the concept of splendor that characterizes the system of great parks? Would not the public become confused as to what one might expect to see when planning to visit a national park? A visit to a park or monument is an experience to be remembered and cherished; but the reasons for holding the great parks in a distinct and separate category are compelling, in the opinion of this writer.

The national parks have been called the nation's crown jewels. They have been spoken of as the nation's show windows. Indeed, our system of great parks is recognized internationally as something of the most superb quality; the individual areas are masterpieces of nature's handiwork in North America. They provide the utmost in esthetic appeal. No nation on earth pos-

sesses a system of areas that at once exhibit such sublime beauty, magnificence and diversity of esthetically appealing features.

The proposal to redesignate Petrified Forest National Monument as a national park already is before the Senate in S. 4038. Let's view this in the light of the standards and consider the reason for the original designation. The monument was established, in 1906, by Presidential proclamation, to put an end to the removal of agatized wood by jewelers, manufacturers of abrasives, and souvenir hunters. The deposit was considered of national importance needing federal protection. In 1932, a nearby area of the Painted Desert was added, and the two areas were then connected by a strip of land a mile wide and five miles long. In the late 1940's, the National Park Service opposed a redesignation proposal, because at that time the Service was of the opinion that the monument did not meet the standards of the great parks. Today the Service approves redesignation.

Let us compare Petrified Forest National Monument with Katmai National Monument, in Alaska, one of the five or so monuments generally considered as deserving park status. Katmai is the largest area in the care of the National Park Service—larger even than Yellowstone National Park. (This is not to imply that the factor of large size alone should determine an area as meeting the standards for the great parks. Size is but one of many factors that must be taken into consideration, and sometimes a combination of factors may weigh so importantly that, even if the size is somewhat below average—as in the case of Bryce Canyon and Acadia—the area still may deserve park status.) In addition to its size, Katmai contains a range of volcanic mountains, some emitting vapors from deep in the earth. In 1912, Katmai Peak erupted, its top being blown off, and today its crater holds a jade green lake. The famous Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, now mostly quiescent, is a desert of volcanic ash. Glaciers stream down a number of the peaks, and in

places where ash of the 1912 eruption covered the glaciers, the ice has been preserved. There are innumerable lakes, streams, waterfalls, and vast areas not submerged under ash are verdant with trees, shrubs and grass that have remained undisturbed by human activity. There are miles of sea coast cut by bays and coves, and the monument supports a population of birds and mammals, including waterfowl of many species and the big Alaska brown bear, largest carnivore native to North America. (For pictures of Katmai, see *Katmai National Monument* in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for January-March 1956.)

To emphasize still more what the writer considers the difference between national parks and monuments, let us consider redesignation of one of the great parks as a national monument. Let's take Yellowstone as an example. The area, with its expanse of wilderness, its majestic scenery and countless phenomena, could never be thought of as a national monument. It contains too much to qualify for monument standards. But if we tear it apart, we will note that almost any one of its outstanding features would make an ideal national monument. The falls of the Yellowstone River, together with the canyon, would compare with Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument. The Upper and Lower geyser basins, which are close together, would constitute a national monument of very high quality, as would Mammoth Hot Springs, and others; but fortunately, all of these wonders and many more happen to occur close enough together so that they can be protected in a single area. And that is not all, for they are in a setting of primeval forests, high mountains, broad flower-filled meadows, sage flats, lakes, rivers and canyons, with a wildlife population, most particularly of the larger mammals, second to none in the country. No wonder, then, that we would not think of redesignating one of the great parks as a monument.

This comparison is not intended to belittle the importance and superb quality,

beauty and interest of the national monuments. Each monument is as important in its way as any one of the great parks. The need is to recognize that there are two distinct and separate systems—one the parks, the other the monuments. The writer believes that the integrity of the park system must not be violated by additions to it of areas that are of a different standard.

In discussing the 1922 proposal to establish certain areas in New Mexico as a national park, the Boston *Evening Transcript*, July 27, 1922, said, "The creation of a national park is distinctly something more than a cross-roads affair." An item in *National Parks Bulletin* for February, 1923, said, "The growing fame of our national park system abroad derives from the magnificence and variety of its scenery, its inclusion of only our greatest. . . . We must not weaken its trade-mark by adding to it any but the noblest scenic units the nation possesses."

The effort by commercial interests to place the national park label on areas that do not conform to the standards for parks is not new. In *National Parks Bulletin* for October, 1923, is this item: "We must permit no such precedent. National Park Standards must not be lowered. Those from whose minds the local interest hides the national view must learn or yield. Neither must the name be prostituted to the advertisements of localities. Nor will the nation stand for the national park barrel that inevitably will follow the opening of the system to such competition."

In the same issue of the *Bulletin*, under the heading *Shall We Have a National Pork Barrel?* is this: "To create a precedent for national parks below the established scenic standard is to invite local competition not only for national parks but for national appropriations."

Former Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work once said, "Our existing national park system* is unequalled for grandeur.

*Because of the many different kinds of areas that had gradually been placed in the care

Additional areas when chosen should in every respect measure up to the dignity, prestige and standard of those already established." And to this he added: "National parks—the parks within the responsibility of the federal government—should be those of outstanding scientific and spiritual appeal, those that are unique in their stimulation and inspiration."

A resolution adopted in December, 1925, by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, reads in part: "The AAAS recognizes the national parks as the means of preserving representations of the primitive and majestic in nature, and wishes to record its protests against additions to the national park system, or change

of the National Park Service up to about 1937, the Service, for the sake of simplicity, adopted the term *national park system* to indicate all but the recreational areas. Prior to that, and most certainly before 1930, this term referred to the system of great national parks exclusively.

in policy, which may tend to lessen in fact or in public estimation their present high value."

Some people think Petrified Forest would fall short of the qualifications necessary for its inclusion in the national park system. Others are as firmly convinced that in preserving a splendid deposit of petrified wood, as well as a section of the Painted Desert—two features of outstanding significance—that it fits admirably into that system.

The National Parks Association wants to know your opinion as to what the difference is between the qualifications for national park status and national monument status; and if you have ever been to Petrified Forest National Monument, the Association also would like to know whether you think it meets the standards of the great national parks. The best letters, both pro and con, will be published in a future issue of the magazine.

A VICTORY FOR THE WILDERNESS CANOE COUNTRY

With the passage on June 7 by the House of Representatives of H. R. 8657 (Andresen-Blatnik), the final hurdle was made in securing federal funds for completion of the acquisition of private lands within the roadless areas of the Superior National Forest, Minnesota.* A companion bill, S. 2967 (Thye-Humphrey) was passed by the Senate a month previously, and the measure now is ready for signature by the President. It is hoped that before Congress adjourns a substantial appropriation will be made.

The bills in question are amendments to the Thye-Blatnik bill of 1948 (Public Law 733), which authorized an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purchase of private lands. The new measures increase the authorization by \$2,000,000.

Another recent victory was the decision of Federal Judge Dennis F. Donovan, in the U. S. District Court of Duluth, giving permanent status to a temporary injunction restraining two owners of resorts inside the roadless area, that formerly were serviced by airplane, from using an illegally constructed roadway to their properties.

On the Canadian side of the border, in Quetico Provincial Park, there also has been progress, through the enforcement of flying restrictions (See *Quetico Park Closed to Airplanes*, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for October-December 1955), the initiation of comprehensive zoning studies and the development of an interpretive program.

With a long series of victories extending over many years, both Canadians and Americans have demonstrated that the beautiful wilderness lake country of the Quetico-Superior must be preserved for future generations.—Sigurd F. Olson.

* The three most recent feature articles on the Quetico-Superior, in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, were *The Quetico-Superior Today*, January-March 1949; *Swift as the Wild Goose Flies*, October-December 1949, and *Wilderness Victory*, April-June 1950.

Safari to the Mountains of the Moon

By ARMAND E. SINGER, Member
National Parks Association

BUKAVU, in Africa's Belgian Congo, is a good ten thousand miles from West Virginia. By car I had journeyed to Montreal, by boat up the St. Lawrence and across the wide Atlantic, by car again to Rome, and aboard a four-motored plane bound south of the equator for Leopoldville in the Congo. It was only while the engines droned through the night over the trackless desert of North Africa, mysterious and almost invisible under a starry sky, that I began to sense the full impact of my undertaking. The next day, from morn till dusk, a smaller plane carried us a thousand miles eastward, almost to the Uganda border. Endless expanses of jungle and veldt, now hazy during the dry season, kept passing beneath us.

We landed late in the afternoon at Usum-

bura, on Lake Tanganyika. After another hour, we reached Bukavu itself, seventy miles to the north. Here I secured a car and driver for a safari.

North of Bukavu, some two hundred miles as a crow flies, jutting fourteen thousand feet out of the Semlika River plain, almost athwart the equator, lie the Ruwenzori Mountains, fabled source of the Nile River. More than 2400 years ago, Aeschylus, the celebrated tragic poet of Attica, wrote about "Egypt, nurtured by the snows," and Aristotle about the "Silver Mountains, source of the Nile." Ptolemy, cartographer of the second century A. D., called them the "Montes Lunae." These "Mountains of the Moon" remained a will-o'-the-wisp during the centuries when explorers sought the Nilotic headwaters.

We saw this group of elephants in Albert National Park.

Photographs by the author





My car driver, 5 feet 10 inches tall, poses with a pygmy woman and child, near Mutwanga.

Not until 1888 did Stanley himself first glimpse the peaks through the mists that rise from the steaming jungle to enshroud them almost constantly. To seekers of adventure, they still are a tempting challenge; but they offer more than the lure of remoteness and inaccessibility. Their plant life is unique. The peculiar combination of cold, extreme humidity, and light that is high in ultraviolet rays, has laid down a cloak of giant arborescent heather, epiphytic lichens, groundsel, and lobelia strangely befitting the title Mountains of the Moon. I hoped to ascend through this valley of shadow to the clear heights above, view the rarely seen snow-capped summits, and bring back a photographic record.

From the porch of the Hôtel du Ruwenzori in Mutwanga, I saw only the foothills. Though the rain stopped intermittently, the high peaks remained hidden in clouds.

While resting here, I reviewed mentally the past five days. Four hundred road miles separate Bukavu from Mutwanga, and there had been something interesting at almost every turn. I particularly remembered the war dance of the regal Watuzi at Kisenyi. These splendidly garbed natives, six to seven feet tall, gyrated with wondrous agility and abandon. The scenery had been varied and always lovely, whether we were skirting Lake Kivu or crossing plains of lava; looking up to volcanos of which one was almost fifteen thousand feet high or speeding over the vast wildlife country; climbing the Kabasha escarpment to a colder plateau covered with a heavy rain forest, or simply gaping at the flowering trees and gaudy blooms, the villages, banana plantations, and all the wealth of native life that passed in endless succession.

Much of the route lies within Albert National Park, a primitive area of over two million acres, almost the size of our Yellowstone, and a hundred and seventy miles long. It is a park to which few people come. A dozen a day at the main center, Camp Rwindi, probably overstates the average. Some sections of the park are not even open to tourists. The government, in its effort to guard the fauna and flora against man's encroachments, has entirely closed two of the four Congo national parks. These preserves are indeed worth protecting. The animal life is phenomenal. For instance, in Albert Park, I saw a herd of a dozen elephants, countless topi (a kind of antelope), buffalo, hippopotami, some wild boars, and a band of cynocephalous baboons. At nearby Kagera Park, I photographed a herd of more than eighty impala and one magnificent male lion. All wildlife is, of course protected. You stay within or near your car, and a park guide goes with you to see that the animals are not molested.

The hotel manager had formed a safari of four porters and an official park guide. All was ready for an early start on the

morning. Unfortunately I had only three days in which to take this trip, which should require five or six days. We settled on a two-day partial ascent to the second camp, at around ten thousand feet. Here I should be above the clouds, in a position to see the peaks, and yet close enough to my starting point to come all the way down on the third day. The highest summits were out of reach in any case, requiring professional climbing gear in addition to a permit from the Belgian Government, in Brussels. What with the rugged terrain, inclement weather, and governmental reluctance to grant permission, only a few parties have reached the top since the Duke of the Abruzzi first climbed Pic Marguerite, in 1906.

Early next morning, we set out through thick elephant grass up to ten feet high. The guide's tall green shako (military cap) would appear at intervals through the foliage, and the barefoot porters, expertly balancing huge wicker baskets on their heads, or managing equally sizable shoulder packs equipped with straps and tumplines, padded silently along the trail. I was already tired from the humid heat before we were well on our way. We climbed almost a thousand feet past the highest settlement, a tiny native village, and on up to a Park Service cabin for the official signing in. Here we met another climbing party, two Belgians, and decided to join forces.

The trail went over ridges, down into valleys, endlessly it seemed. Often the path, wet and slippery, cut at right angles to the steep slopes. I kept slipping, and I took a nasty fall, bloodying my left hand. In places the trail wound through dark tunnels in the dense vegetation. Arborescent ferns grew twenty-five feet high, and had lacy fronds ten feet long. Green lianas climbed from tree to tree. This was the lush tropical jungle of story books. The going continued to be rough. When we reached Camp Kalonge, about 7000 feet, by early afternoon, I was quite ready to call it a day.

The three of us lolled or explored the woods most of the afternoon and went to bed as soon as it was dark. Next morning we started early. An hour later, and a thousand feet higher, the character of the forest changed abruptly. We entered a narrow belt of bamboo. Straight, dense, and virtually leafless, the stems rose sixty to ninety feet above us, almost excluding the light. This is the habitat of the giant gorillas, but we saw none. In fact, except for birds, a few colonies of large black ants, and one small snake, animal life had been scarce.

After leaving the bamboo forest, we passed through several damp glades that seemed like northern England. Some stretches had an unearthly appearance, their garlands of epiphytic lichens, suggesting the Spanish moss of our South. The trail continued to climb steeply, and it became apparent that we were ascending a ridge—a great salient buttress that led into the heart of the range. At length we entered the fringes of the heath or fallen forest. Here for the first time was something distinctly different from the more usual jungle. In this area, golden green arborescent heather, magnificent cousin to the shrub heath of northern climes, reaches fantastic heights of thirty feet and more, soaring to the very skyline. As we advanced, mist and drizzle, intermittent at first, imperceptibly stole away the sunlight and plunged us into perpetual gloom. The sky was occasionally a luminescent white, but never truly blue. Plants gradually lost their normal coloration. The prevailing tones became grey, dull green, and dull yellow. Lichen covered almost all the trees, dead or alive; and a thick, spongy, wet layer of sphagnum moss covered the ground.

It was only mid-morning when we reached our night's resting place, Camp Mahongu, at about ten thousand feet elevation. But where were the Ruwenzori summits, supposedly visible above the fog belt? Questioning the natives, my two Belgian friends learned that, despite prom-



My guide, in park uniform at right, and my porter, take a rest at Campi na Tshupa.

ises given us below, chances of a view were slight. We considered going on toward the third day's camp that same afternoon; but the guides and porters refused, the former because our permits called for a half ascent only, the latter because they were tired. Lengthy harangues ensued. The outcome was that the guides and one porter from each of our two parties would try for the last camp, almost a mile higher.

We started off again. It was a crazy scheme, on the face of it. Hiking above ten thousand feet is very enervating when one is not accustomed to it. Far worse, the trail was extremely rough and slippery. Most of the footing was on dead wood or tangled roots of heather and rhododendron, wet and slimy, interspersed with short patches of mud and riddled with holes into which you might drop to your waist or even over your head. A slip or a lurch would be checked by grabbing a stray branch or by bracing with walking stick against a bit of rock or a tree trunk. A misstep could mean falling against countless sharp, dead branches. I was wearing beautifully made Swiss mountaineering boots; I might as well have trusted to ballet slippers. The roots and mud simply did not afford sure footing.

As we struggled on, the deadly silence became oppressive. By now there literally was not so much as the chirp of a bird or a trickle of water. Everything was saturated with water, but no moisture fell. I heard nothing but one buzzing insect in all these hours of climbing. The gloom was impenetrable. The light gave a strange brilliance to the dew-beaded moss, yet cast no shadows. At last we began to see a few tall, ghostlike stalks of lobelia and occasional groundsels, misshapen and tufted, for all the world like motionless creatures from some other planet. At around 12,500 feet, the slope leveled off somewhat, the roots and mud gave way to grassy ground, and we soon emerged from the heath forest. Except for lassitude born of high altitude, the going was easier now. Mist closed in. Groundsel and lobelia, now the dominant flora, loomed out of the fog and towered fifteen to twenty feet above us. My guide began to urge frequent rests, which I attributed to solicitude for my welfare. It developed that he was suffering from altitude sickness.

The mist was thinning again as we reached the top of the slope and turned left up another ridge. Here the guide stopped. "Campi na Tshupa," he an-



My guide walks along the trail through the heath forest, at about 9000 feet above sea level.

nounced. Campi na Tshupa (Camp of the Bottles, at 13,500 feet) is just a sheltered spot on the trail, but it bears romantic connotations for explorers, since it was about the highest spot reached by any of the mountaineers, until the Duke of the Abruzzi's successful ascent in 1906. A few unromantic empty bottles and tins are said to remain as mementos of man's passing, though I confess to having been far too tired to confirm or deny the report. It was by now early afternoon.

We passed tree line when we left the heath forest far below, but now even lobelia and groundsel were sparse. Putting one foot in front of the other was becoming a major operation. Then, out of the mist appeared a stone hut: Camp Kiondo, end of the trail. A sign beside it read 4500 meters (14,760 feet).

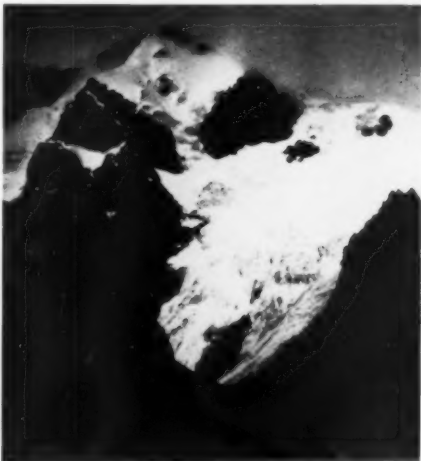
The fog was thick. Weariness and cold were depressing our spirits. Somewhere below was Lac Noir, one of the cherished sights of this climb, but there was no hint

of its existence or of that of the summit range, which undoubtedly was somewhere ahead of us. Someone cried that the lake was becoming dimly visible. Magically the wind pulled aside the cloud curtain to reveal sunlight glistening on the rippled water. In the clear thin air it was sharp as a jewel, so beautiful that it brought a lump to our throats. But in the other direction the peaks were still obscured. Then there, too, rents started to develop in the clouds. A patch of blue sky, a bit of rock and ice, and soon the whole range opened up, the spectacle almost too much to bear. No triumph equals the reward of the mountain climber. This was our shining hour!

A precipitous slope faced us, rising perhaps six hundred feet higher. Beyond it, was the supreme peak of the range—Pic Marguerite, more than 16,800 feet. One of my friends proposed to climb these two hundred yards. An alpine climber of ability, he might well succeed. I admitted that I was finished for the day, and my other companion admitted the same. I could soon see the alpinist far up the slope, scrambling

(Continued on page 140)

A principal objective of the trip was to see the summit of Pic Marguerite, about 16,800 feet above sea level.



A New Era for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

By IRSTON R. BARNES, President

Audubon Society of the District of Columbia

THE historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, its towpath, its bordering woodlands, and the Potomac River have been Washington's most enjoyed natural area for more than a century. Construction of the canal was started on July 4, 1828; it was opened to traffic as far as Seneca in 1833; and it was completed to Cumberland, Maryland, 185 miles from Washington, in October, 1850. For three-quarters of a century, the canal was operated as a carrier of heavy cargoes, principally coal, from the

upper reaches of the Potomac to Washington; but even in its heyday, when some 540 boats plied the waterway, it suffered from railroad competition. Then came destructive floods that terminated its commercial operations, in 1924. In 1938, the canal was acquired by the federal government. As a unique feature among the many areas in the care of the National Park Service, the best surviving unaltered example of the great canal-building era, the C and O promised more enduring values

This shows the canal and the Potomac at Cabin John looking north. The river is visible from the proposed road site only for short stretches. The canal is now protected from encroachment on its berm-bank by a fringe of oaks, tulip-poplars and elms. Lines show boundaries of the C and O Canal Park.

Abbie Rowe, National Park Service





Shirley A. Briggs

At Lock 7, one roadway might pass in front of the lock house, continuing on a fill along the east side of the canal, and one roadway would pass behind the lock house; or one roadway might be cantilevered above the other.

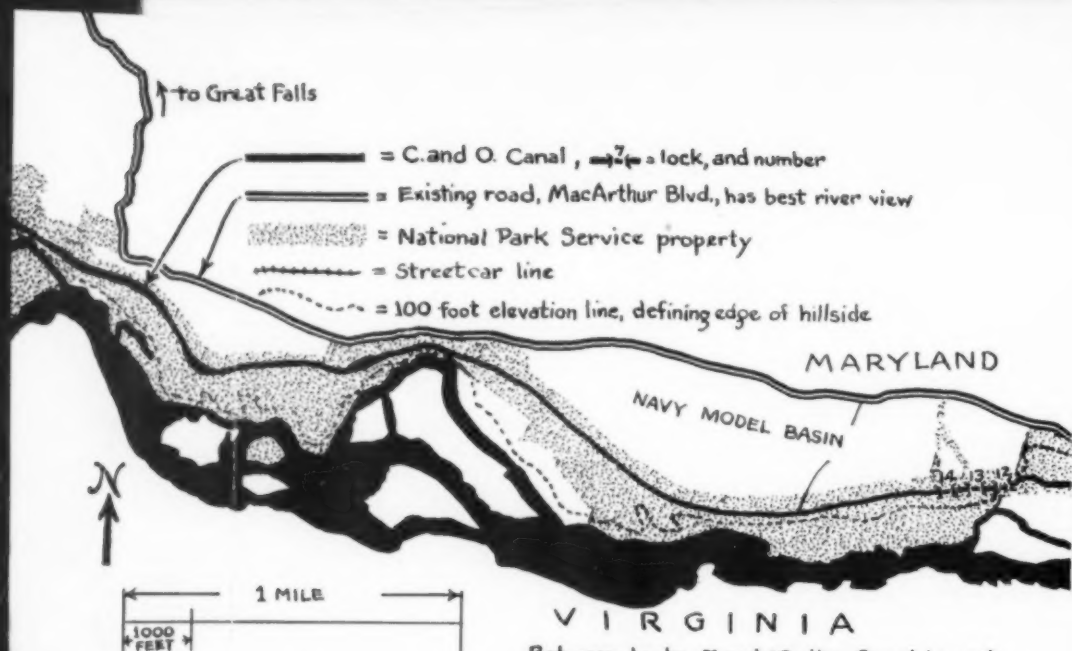
than had ever been realized in the time of its commercial use.

From its beginning, the canal provided recreation, not only for the people of Washington, but for all living close to the Potomac above tidewater. Hiking, fishing, camping, picnicking, cycling, canoeing, bird-watching and other nature hobbies were enjoyed along the old canal, even before the National Park Service was established. After the canal was acquired by the federal government, most of these activities continued. With limited budgets during the postwar years, the Park Service restored water as far as Violet's Lock, a half mile below Seneca Creek, and the canal has been in use for canoeing and fishing. The towpath likewise has had intensive use. There has even been appreciable activity along the upper canal, despite the fact that the Service has lacked funds to maintain this area. Above Seneca, hikers have had to compete with cattle,

where farmers have incorporated the canal and towpath into their pastures; with hunters who have ignored "no gunning" signs for two decades, and even with town dumps. But always there has been the invitation to enjoy the unspoiled woodlands, the river scenery, and the fascination of a natural history profile from tidewater to mountains.

Then, in 1950, a plan was announced for a motor highway from Washington to Cumberland, Maryland, using the canal and towpath as the right-of-way.* Widespread public protests from many sources—natural history societies, historical groups, outdoor clubs and civic organizations—reached a climax in March, 1954, when Justice William O. Douglas, with the editors of *The Washington Post* and some thirty others, made an eight-day hike from

* See *Historic C and O Canal Threatened by Road*, in *NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE* for July-September 1953.



BETWEEN LOCKS 5 AND 10, THE CANAL IS APT
TO BE BELOW MAJOR FLOOD LEVEL.

Drawing by Shirley A. Briggs

Cumberland to Washington. Protests on a national scale then prompted the National Park Service to designate a committee, under the guidance of Ben H. Thompson, Chief of the Division of Cooperative Activities, to make a restudy of the entire canal area and to formulate plans for its development.

In January, 1956, Director Conrad L. Wirth of the National Park Service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, announced the results of the study. A decision had been reached that the canal "as a whole should be preserved as a federal project for its historic and recreational significance." The announcement stated also that "a road should not be built on it." It was further decided that "the canal and bordering lands up to Seneca Creek should be managed as part of the National Capital Park System," and that "the canal and adjoining lands from Seneca Creek to Cumberland should be joined with Harpers Ferry National Monument, and administered as a separate unit," as a national

historical park. The decision was hailed with enthusiasm by all who had sought to preserve the canal.

Mr. Wirth's announcement included no details for the development of the canal area and for safeguarding enjoyment of its historic, recreational, and natural values. However, study by outdoor and conservation organizations has demonstrated what uses will be consistent with preserving these values, and what improvements will be required.

The development of the C and O Canal need not be costly. A fraction of the sums for the highway will suffice to round out the area with limited land acquisitions, to restore it and to open it to varied, active public use.

Access is no problem. There are gravel roads from paralleling highways. Some of these require widening; some need improved drainage. There is need for parking spaces; but these should be a hundred yards or more from the canal, behind a screening woodland. There should be no

Hillside would reflect traffic noise toward Canal

There would be little river view from a road on present Park land, unless many Canal trees were cut.

For much of the way, the road would be within 100 feet of the Canal

Road within easy trash-throw of Canal

TENTATIVE PLAN where steep hillside rises directly from Canal.

One roadway might be cantilevered over the other in tight places.

IDEAL ROAD LOCATION would be

motorists with fine view of river

Sound of cars inaudible from Canal.

streetcar right-of-way

on or near MacArthur Blvd.

People and wildlife undisturbed along Canal

Chain Bridge

Canal Road

CABIN JOHN

GLEN ECHO

Potomac River

MacArthur Boulevard

Sycamore Island

New District water supply dam

old Canal feeder dam

BROOK MONT

Md. D.C.

District of Columbia

Maryland

S.A.B.

AREA OF MAP

Great Falls

Towpath

Canal

river

more huge, open parkings abutting directly on the canal, such as that at Great Falls.

The National Park Service and Maryland have planned a joint highway project below Paw-Paw. Maryland will build a road from U. S. 40 to the vicinity of Woodmont, and the National Park Service will build a parkway along the high uplands from Woodmont to Paw-Paw. This parkway, which will not encroach on the C and O Canal, will provide many scenic vistas up and down the Potomac, as it follows the shoulders of successive mountain ridges.

Restoring water to the canal is the most effective step to recreate nineteenth century atmosphere. Locks need not be operative; they may be used simply to hold water at appropriate levels. But for the convenience of canoeists, and to prevent cutting and erosion of banks, simple landings of stone or timbers should be placed above and below each lock to facilitate carrying canoes around the locks. Fishing could again be enjoyed by children and adults, for the canal could be stocked with bass, as the Isaak Walton League has done at Oldtown.

The picnic areas and camps with simple facilities should be located near access roads, but other camps might be placed at choice spots well away from the access points. Larger camps for vacation use by families can be developed in adjoining state forests and at other suitable locations.

The C and O Canal Park, incorporated into the system of areas administered by the National Park Service, and preserved in its nineteenth century charm, enters upon a new destiny. From the rugged mountains of the Allegheny Plateau, through the Blue Ridge to the pleasant farm country of the Piedmont, the canal and the Potomac unfold an inspiring scene as they trace a profile of the flora and fauna of the Middle Atlantic region. The canal is history itself—a monument to the early endeavors to link the Atlantic seaboard with the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The Potomac valley is intimately related to the campaigns of the Civil War;

but it also records a more ancient history of geologic changes that accompanied the uplifting of land masses and the erosion of earlier mountains, and since the coming of the colonists, the story of changing patterns of land use, illustrating the good and the bad in man's attitude toward nature.

The wisdom that impelled the National Park Service to abandon the plan for a highway along the canal to Cumberland in favor of preserving the canal intact, from Seneca Creek to Cumberland, applies with even greater force to the canal from Washington to Seneca Creek. This lower section is every bit as scenic; its recreational opportunities are even greater; and for many years it has been intensively used by people in a variety of outdoor activities, for it can be reached by public transportation. Moreover, the locks and lockhouses are generally in better repair here, and water now has been restored throughout this stretch. Yet the best that the canal has to offer will be lost if the George Washington Memorial Highway is located within the present park boundaries, from Washington to Great Falls.

From Chain Bridge to Glen Echo, the canal follows the Potomac closely; from Glen Echo to Great Falls, it is well back from the river, with many trails leading down to rocky banks. From Chain Bridge to Great Falls, the canal climbs from a few feet above tidewater to the Piedmont. In paralleling the gorge of the Potomac, it offers the towpath-walker many intimate details of the geologic work of the river which, during centuries, has cut its falls back from the vicinity of Chain Bridge to the present Great Falls. Framed by giant sycamores, elms and river birches, Virginia's steep shore, wooded and unspoiled, preserves the atmosphere of a wilderness river.

Plans for construction of the memorial highway are still in the discussion stage. A tentative plan called for the highway to start at canal level at Chain Bridge, climb the bluff to the bench above Sycamore Is-

land and drop back to canal level to pass Glen Echo. The National Park Service desires to handle the road-building so as to minimize injury to the canal. But the plans suggest twin roadways within the present limits of the canal park (which includes some lands already acquired for the memorial highway), enlarged possibly by the acquisition of the car line right-of-way, if street cars are replaced by buses.

Any evaluation of the probabilities of preserving the canal must begin with an appraisal of three possibilities.

If the highway is located within the present confines of the property, the canal will be altered beyond recognition. The wooded bluffs that now preserve solitude would be mostly denuded of trees and cut and terraced to support two roadways. The Park Service hopes to keep the roadways a hundred feet from the canal for much of the way, but a hundred feet is only the width of an average boulevard. The twin highway would encroach on the canal, destroying all that is of value, transforming the quiet towpath into a highway shoulder.

An alternative involves acquisition of the street car right-of-way, as far as Cabin John bridge, which would be adequate for one of the roadways, if a twenty-four-foot road with six-foot shoulders, such as is provided for most modern highways, is not the standard. However, even one roadway, either at canal level or part way up the bluff, would so alter the character of the lower canal as to substantially impair its recreational uses.

Either of these plans would mean destruction of wildlife habitat and would reduce wildlife populations. At present, the canal and towpath provide an attractive "edge habitat" between two bordering woodlands, one an upland wood and the other a bottomland wood or swamp. In destroying one bordering woodland, there would be fewer birds and fewer mammals, and in the areas where any woodland remained, passing traffic would take further toll of wildlife crossing from river-bank to

upland woods and hillside shrubbery.

It is part of the irony of any proposal to build the memorial highway within a stone's throw of the canal that recreational, historic and natural values largely would be destroyed without adequate compensating values, even for the motorist. A highway at canal level, or even part way up the bluff, will provide no river views unless the magnificent trees that border the river and clothe its islands are cut. Only as the highway tops the bluff in passing Sycamore Island, or runs briefly along the lower bluffs between Cabin John Run and Lock 9, will the motorist see the river and the Virginia shore. No motorist can really enjoy the canal, its woodland borders, or the river; these can be enjoyed only on foot or by canoe. Thus, would not the highway destroy the unique values of the canal merely to permit construction of a highway without incurring the costs of adequate land acquisitions?

A third alternative—the acquisition of land to permit proper location of the memorial highway—is the only alternative that can be justified as economically sound and as safeguarding canal values. Certainly if land acquisition is recognized as necessary to safeguard the upper canal from encroachments, further land acquisition to keep the more valuable lower canal from destruction is even more essential.

Land for the highway right-of-way can be acquired. First, it may be noted that MacArthur Boulevard is a dual highway with a central parkway as far as the District line. It already is the property of the federal government. It is the right-of-way for Washington's water mains. It is now a two-lane highway. Proposals for the use of this right-of-way, which is a hundred feet or more in width, have been opposed by the Army Engineers on the grounds that traffic might damage the underlying water mains. Yet the highway is now used by six-ton trucks, as well as by passenger cars, and only passenger cars would be permitted on the parkway.

Moreover, no suburban development along MacArthur Boulevard would prevent widening the right-of-way, so that the two roadways could be constructed, one on each side of the water-way strip. And if the street car roadbed also should become available, that could be added to the MacArthur right-of-way, where additional width is most necessary, from Brookmont to Cabin John bridge. Originally the memorial highway was to be a single two-lane roadway; a dual highway calls for reconsideration of its location and justifies additional land acquisition. Any cost of land acquisition would be offset in part by savings in construction costs.

If the tragic irony of substantially destroying the most valuable part of the canal

park to make a second-rate highway is to be avoided, there must be insistence that no part of the memorial highway between Washington and Great Falls shall be constructed on canal property. If the canal is to be preserved for its historical and recreational values, this part of it must also be preserved for those who can enjoy its beauties, for the children who come to the area for play and exploration, and for all who are unable to travel beyond Great Falls to reach a wilder stretch of the Potomac.

When other metropolitan areas are spending vast sums to create new open areas, the nation's capital ought not to violate the outdoor retreat of thousands for the sake of a highway.

NATIONAL PARK POEM CONTEST

HUNDREDS of entries in the national park poem contest were sent in, and prizes for the best ones have been awarded. The contest was sponsored by the National Life Conservation Society, deadline for which was March 1, as announced on page 151 in our October-December 1955 magazine. Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, president of the Society, has sent to us the entries that were awarded the first three prizes, and we give them here in the order of their awards, first prize first:

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

By Florence Burrill Jacobs
Skowhegan, Maine

This island off the spruce-dark coast of Maine
Is sanctuary. Through the tamarack,
The twisted cedars and the rough gray
boulders,
Take a long curving road up Cadillac;
Look over Frenchman's Bay, deep as Maine
skies

In March, watch lacy surf break on a shoal
Eaten from red rock; hear the vibrant, hollow
Boom of the Thunder Hole.

(Do not forget the ghosts who walk these
woods:

Champlain on his way to Quebec one summer
Three centuries ago, the Sieur de Monts,
Sir Francis Bernard . . . Each of them new-
comer

Beside the lean brown Abenaki tribesmen,
With their good friends, familiars of these
rocks,

Shy deer and caribou, the fierce bald eagle,
Arrogant tawny fox).

But centuries are short and history only
A passing land-mist over what was here
From the beginning, what will still remain
Rugged, secure, year after timeless year:
The otters which have always owned the cliffs,
The granite mountains rising wild and free
and elemental as they stood forever,
The everlasting sea.

OUR HERITAGE

By Charles B. Shaw
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Acadia, Grand Canyon, Everglades,
Great Smokies, Shenandoah, Yellowstone—
Transcendent, in their splendor, stand arrayed
The woods, the fields, the cave, the mountain cone:

Sequoia, Carlsbad, Zion, Crater Lake,
Yosemite—a storied, gloried roll
Of names and refuges and scenes, to make
A folk exuberant and proud in soul.

Where Clark and Lewis pioneered among
Pacific groves; in Osceola's haunt—
For North and South and East and West, a tongue

Of angels might melliflously vaunt:
"These are your heritage; your legacies
Of priceless and incalculable worth;
These comely hills, these rocks, these towering trees,
These limpid streams, these lakes, this fruitful earth."

From little men (the huckster and the sport;

The avaricious, killing, careless cast
Of men on lucre long, on conscience short)
With greedy wish, to ravish and to blast,
We must protect—that they shall not purloin
Our splendid heritage of sky and soil:
For that which God so lovingly did join
Let not men rend asunder and despoil.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS

By Roland E. Hartley
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Even the names can stir us—Yellowstone,
Grand Canyon, and Yosemite. They all
Are one in meaning beauty made our own.
Oh, how the names recall the white-foam fall
Of waters and the skyward thrust of trees,
The rival palettes of the rocks and sky!
What can we do in gratitude for these?
Creation is not man's to magnify.
All that we have to give is reverent praise.
But we are pygmies with a giant's might:
We can tear down what centuries have built
And revel in the ruin of our days.
Oh, let us come to beauty with delight
And answer with devotion, not with guilt.

YOUR PAID TOURIST

Mr. Superintendent:

Are you overlooking your paid tourist—your seasonal ranger? Generally, he is much like a tourist—interested in the parks—and his reaction is that of an intelligent observer of your area. Do not indoctrinate him too much; do not lose the precious gift he brings to you. Hear his reactions and ideas.

Of course, he may have some impractical suggestions; but explore his views and you may find much that can be of use to you. He does not know why you cannot do this or that; but neither does the visitor. Take another look and see if the regulations could be changed for the better.

Are you satisfied with your museum, your trails, your contacts with the public? Are the visitors satisfied? Weaknesses in your program may be seen by your seasonal ranger, coming as he does, with a new perspective. Did you get your ideas across to your visitors? You thought you did; but you know the area. How about that person who is a stranger to your area, who does not know geology or flora or fauna, but who wants to get all he can out of this his big trip for which he has saved for fifty weeks?

Do not bury your seasonal ranger in a checking station and forget him. Give him diversified work to do, so that he can see the many facets in the care and interpretation of your area. Outfit him with slides, and he will give lectures all winter long. Not many businesses have an interested "guinea pig" at hand for customer research study. The Park Service does, and should take advantage of it. Exploit your seasonal ranger by offering him a challenge to use his talents, and develop him into a well-rounded Park Service personality.—Norman M. Littrell.

Mount Rainier National Park

Photographs by Devereux Butcher

TODAY, this park is an oasis in an area once entirely clothed in forest. Where logging comes to the park boundary, we can see the contrast between cut and uncut forests. In the 1940s, private inholdings threatened logging inside the park itself, but these tracts were acquired just in time.

More recently another kind of commercialism has threatened the park—a threat more difficult to prevent than logging. Local commercial interests have sought to attract more people by turning the park's Paradise Valley into a resort amusement center. They demanded authorization of a cable tramway to be built half way up the mountain. Although the tramway scheme was rejected, and the Park Service today seeks to move even the existing accommodations

outside of the park—a very constructive move—authorization was given for the erection of T-bar lifts and other facilities for a ski resort at Paradise Valley.

While the commercial people admitted regret at failure to obtain the tramway, they said the lifts were a toe-in-the-door. Herein lies one of the most dangerous threats to the national policy governing our national park system. To prevent further invasion of the system with resort amusements will require an awakening by the public to the seriousness of this danger, and vigilance to see that lifts are not installed here or in any other national park. It also will require removal of lifts from parks where they already have been installed.

The summit of Mount Rainier, 14,408 feet above sea level, is eleven and a half miles west of little Tipsoo Lake, which is almost on the eastern border of the park.





Sunrise Lake, above and on the cover, lies at the base of the Sourdough Mountains. In the left foreground are mountain hemlocks. The scene on the next two pages was taken in early morning at Sunrise Campground.





Bergen Swamp—Natural Treasure

By **BABETTE BROWN COLEMAN**, Trustee
Bergen Swamp Preservation Society, Inc.

ALMOST every county in these United States must contain, even today, when the onslaught of civilization and progress have destroyed much of the characteristic biological habitat, some vestiges of its past ecological history in the form of natural areas as yet unspoiled. Such an area is Bergen Swamp, in northeastern Genesee County, New York. The botanical value of this swamp has long been recognized, for

The white lady's slipper is one among many rare species inhabiting the swamp.

Edward A. Eames



it was visited by many of the early botanists of the state well over a hundred years ago. It has been mentioned in numerous floras dealing with parts of western and central New York from Oneida to Niagara counties. More than twenty-five years ago the late state botanist, Homer D. House, plead for its preservation as a unique area in the state.

Finally, in 1936, some conservation-minded citizens of Rochester initiated activities that culminated in the chartering of the Bergen Swamp Preservation Society, Inc., under the Education Department, Board of Regents of New York State. It was, and is, the purpose of this organization to acquire some two thousand acres of the swamp and its environs, and, as stated in the charter, "to preserve inviolate for all time in their natural state the lands known as Bergen Swamp; to conserve the flora and fauna of the lands owned by or under the control of the society; to offer to schools and colleges and other properly accredited students or groups of persons access to the swamps and forests of the society for the purpose of observation and study; to publish from time to time scientific and cultural information covering the biology and wildlife of the areas controlled by the society."

During the past twenty years, membership in the society has grown, ranging geographically from Washington, D. C., to Los Angeles, California. Its trustees have carried on an extensive educational program, including talks to all kinds of organizations, principally garden clubs, and excursions to the swamp with groups of youngsters and adults. More than sixteen articles and scientific papers have been published with scientific and financial aid from the society. Among these is a detailed



Curt Barnes

Visitors explore the Bergen Swamp.

analysis of the vegetation of the swamp. Other biological investigations are presently being carried on there, or are projected for the near future. The society has benefited from the financial contributions of members and friends, and from the generous gifts of the Federated Garden Clubs of

New York State, Inc., the Garden Club of America, many local clubs and some foundations interested in nature protection. The result is that 838.57 acres are now owned by the society.

All of this is not to suggest that the work of the society is over, or that what

has been accomplished was easy, but rather to indicate that its trustees and members feel more than ever that this remarkable area should be protected. They are working with all their volunteer power to acquire as soon as possible all of the swamp, and to maintain it as a natural area and nature sanctuary.

What are some of the features which make Bergen Swamp outstanding? Within its two thousand acres there has developed during the course of time a varied combination of habitats and plant and animal communities. Traversing the swamp, no easy matter in the dampness of spring or the full verdure of summer, takes one from a dense elm, yellow birch, red maple, black ash swamp through an upland hemlock and white pine forest. Thence one proceeds into the varied marl bogs surrounded and invaded by dark white cedar swamps and interspersed with small, "island" sphagnum bogs. Northward toward Black Creek, which forms the boundary of the swamp in that direction, alder swamps, acres of open sedgy marsh and alluvial woodlands of silver maple and red ash are encountered. A dozen species of native orchids, the rarest being *Cypripedium candidum*, the little white lady's slipper, are members of the various plant associations. More than twelve kinds of violets and goldenrods live in the swamp where the total number of plant species reaches well above two thousand. Among the animals, raccoons, deer, foxes, mice and other small mammals abound. Birds not known to nest commonly on the plain south of Lake Ontario are reported nesting in the swamp. The most unusual animals of the swamp are three reptile denizens, each one very rare in New York State—the coal skink, Muhlenberg's turtle and a small rattlesnake, the massasaugua.

Bergen Swamp offers unusual educational, scientific and esthetic values to the people of central and western New York, more and more of whom are expressing their interest and appreciation of its nar-

row trails, shady woodlands and tantalizing bogs. Perhaps the appeal of this area can be most adequately expressed in the words of the man who knows it best, Dr. Walter C. Muenscher, Professor of Botany at Cornell University. Dr. Muenscher has explored the swamp intensively in every month of the year. He knows its heat and insect ravages in summer, the wetness of its trails and the thrill of each new bloom in spring, the ruggedness of losing himself in a winter snowstorm in the swamp, and the quiet, the color and the unsurpassed richness of an October day there. He describes it as "a place where one may still see nature at work and learn some of her lessons and secrets," and as "a small wilderness of quiet repose, copses and canopies where one may sojourn in undisturbed solitude for inspiration and stimulus for the future." He appraises it as "an heritage from the past with the possibility of linking the present with the future until both shall have become a part of the dim past."

When one feels this way about an area, he wishes to protect it from invasion, to allow it to develop and change in its own time and fashion, and to enjoy these changes and share them with his children and his children's children.

As funds of such organizations should be, that of the Bergen Swamp Preservation Society is at an all-time low—a purchase of fifty-five very important acres has happily made it so. You, who are interested in the rain forests of the Olympic National Park, the tundra along Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park, the geysers and hot springs of Yellowstone and the rhododendron-studded slopes of the Great Smoky Mountains, may help to preserve a bit of New York State in which there are no national parks. The treasurer of the society working to preserve this swamp is Mr. H. Everest Clements, from whom further information may be had by writing him at 1116 Sibley Tower Building, Rochester 4, New York.

FRED A. SEATON APPOINTED INTERIOR SECRETARY

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR DOUGLAS MCKAY resigned his Cabinet post in April, and in June, Fred A. Seaton was appointed to take his place.

Whenever an appointment to a high government position is made, the first question everybody asks is, "what are the appointee's qualifications?"

The following biographical data about Mr. Seaton should help Association members answer that question.

Just a year ago, Mr. Seaton was made deputy assistant to the President, so that Mr. Seaton will move from the White House to the Department of the Interior.

Born in Washington, D. C., in 1909, he attended the public schools of Manhattan, Kansas; and from 1927 to 1931, Kansas State College. Married in 1931, the Seatons have four children, two boys and two girls, ranging from ten to sixteen years.

Mr. Seaton served as chairman of the Riley County, Kansas, Young Republicans, in 1932; as vice chairman and chairman of the Kansas Young Republicans from 1934 to 1937; as vice chairman of the Kansas Republican State Committee from 1934 to 1937; was secretary to Alfred M. Landon in 1936; in 1948, he was the Nebraska manager for Harold E. Stassen during the Presidential primary campaign, and was executive secretary for Mr. Stassen's pre-convention campaign. In 1945 and 1947, he was a member of the Nebraska Legislature, and from 1947 to 1949, he was chairman of the Nebraska Legislative Council.

In 1951, Mr. Seaton was appointed to the U. S. Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Kenneth S. Wherry, and for six months during the past Presidential campaign, he was an advisor to President Eisenhower.

Nominated as Assistant Secretary of Defense, on September 1, 1953, he served in that capacity until his appointment as ad-



Fred A. Seaton.

U. S. Army

ministrative assistant to the President on February 19, 1955, and deputy assistant four months later.

Mr. Seaton has many connections outside government, including the Seaton Publishing Company, Nebraska Television Corporation and the Hastings Daily Tribune, and he is a trustee of Hastings College and the University of Nebraska Foundation. In 1955, he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Kansas State College, and an honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities at Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee. Mr. Seaton is affiliated with various organizations, such as Rotary, the National Editorial Association, Inland Daily Press Association and Elks.

We look forward to Mr. Seaton's writing a statement of his policies on national parks, monuments and wildlife refuges for publication in a near future issue of our magazine.

THE PARK SERVICE ON THE SHRINE OF THE AGES

IN February, your Executive Secretary Fred M. Packard wrote to Director Conrad L. Wirth of the National Park Service expressing the stand of the Association with regard to the proposal to construct the so-called Shrine of the Ages on the rim of the Grand Canyon. Mr. Wirth replied at length, to explain the Service's policy in the matter. At Mr. Wirth's request, we publish his letter here in full. This, we feel will interest members, in view of the guest editorial, by Dr. Harold C. Bradley, *The Shrine of the Ages*, in the foregoing April-June issue of the magazine.

Dear Fred:

After the receipt of your letter of February 20, I referred the matter of the Shrine of the Ages to some members of my staff for review, and I am going to state our position in this matter in some detail. Your letter protests the project on three bases:

1. The rim location.
2. The method of promotion and raising the funds necessary for its construction.
3. The design of the structure.

First, let us consider "the rim," because it seems to be so important. This, in itself, is a major geographic feature. From the east boundary of the park at Cape Solitude around to the Great Thumb, the south rim covers a distance of about 110 miles. Of course, this is faced on the other side by, perhaps, the even longer expanse of the north rim. This is a point that should be kept clearly in mind, as a mere statement that the proposed site is objectionable because it is "on the rim" can create a misleading concept in the minds of those who are acquainted neither with the vast distance nor the immense break in topographic features involved.

The early pioneers soon found that there was a good living to be made by accommodating those who wanted to view the wonders of the Grand Canyon. Long before the opening of the present century, installations were made at Bright Angel, Grand View, and Havasupai Point (Bass Camp). About 1904, a railroad was built within 100 yards of the

rim and the Grand Canyon Village was developed. From that point, as the years went by, modern highways were built to Hermits Rest to the west and Desert View on the east. Thus, after all this time, we find public use, involving structures on the rim, occupying only a minute proportion of its expanse. The rim protects itself. Disturbance of its natural features has been, and always will be, prevented by lack of water, the same factor which forestalled widespread invasion before park protection became available.

I think that those who are protesting the present location of the Shrine draw their own lines as to what constitutes the village. The site selected is within the commonly accepted bounds of the village and has been so accepted for many years. I have heard that, in the early days, it was occupied by corrals. I think we can well afford to add to the other features of a religious service the inspiration of a view called "The most sublime of all earthly spectacles." I am convinced that this is a very proper use of a national park. Fortunately, we were able to find a site which overlooks the canyon and is still some distance back from the actual rim. I hope that, no matter what changes may come in the project before it is finally built, one of these will not involve depriving the worshippers of the canyon view. Some say it is not necessary to have a church to worship in at the canyon. This may be so as far as some people are concerned. However, I for one am not going to try and prescribe how a person will worship his God.

Another point that should be kept in mind is that the promotional material being sent out in the fund-raising campaign greatly over-emphasizes the proposed church in its relation to the canyon. It has never been considered that this is merely a chapel for local residents. Those who have assumed the responsibility for securing the necessary finances presumably desire to impress upon their prospects that it is not a local matter, but that the main objective is to combine at one place the inspiration of religion and a superlative work of God's creation. Therefore, judgments as to the suitability of the location should not be based, as is evidently being done in some instances,

on the promotional literature.

In this connection I would like to quote a paragraph from a letter I have just received from Mr. Carl E. Lehnert, President of the Shrine of the Ages Chapel Corporation:

"We all feel that some of our early widely publicized photographs of the model of the chapel, as well as architectural renditions showing the chapel on the immediate rim of the canyon, are no doubt largely to blame for the number of protests received by you and Superintendent McLaughlin. Henceforth we will make every effort to select carefully publicity photographs so that the impression of rim location is eliminated as much as possible."

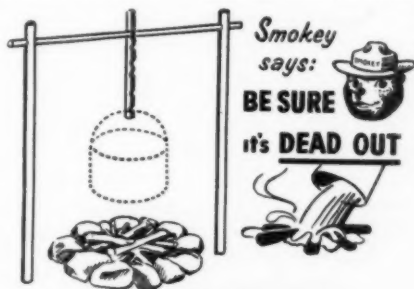
I think I can well leave to the fine citizens who are guiding the project full freedom of choice as to the methods to be used to promote contributions. They appear to follow the lines now being utilized by many charitable organizations. I frequently receive similar material covering many worthy projects. The matter was taken in charge by a group of religious leaders and outstanding citizens of the State of Arizona. I am sure they would be astonished if they thought that their activities detracted from the high purpose and dignity of what will be the result of their work.

While there have been protests as to the location of the site and design of the building, the number in our files does not indicate a "groundswell" of objection. Generally, they all follow the same line of presentation, and some show evidence that the writers are not personally acquainted with the situation and are acting solely on someone else's judgment.

In considering the plans for the chapel, its size and appointments were taken into account both for present requirements and to serve future needs. The policy of the Service is to permit only one nondenominational church in any national park, and I wanted to be sure that the approved chapel at Grand Canyon would fulfill building requirements for religious services within the foreseeable future, to forestall requests for additional buildings. The design is a modern adaptation of pueblo architecture and is, in my opinion, suitable. It was on these approved plans that funds have been donated for its construction by thousands of contributors, and I believe it would be acting in bad faith to repudiate this approval now.

Summing up this matter, I think that there should be general agreement that the church should overlook the canyon. That we have been able to place it in the deep recess of the rim caused by the Bright Angel fault, where we can accomplish this purpose and keep well back of the rim, is a most fortunate circumstance. The proposed structure is in a developed area, and its construction as proposed cannot, in my opinion, be construed as anything but a minor change in a situation which has prevailed for fifty years or more. Neither the invasion of a primeval area nor the impairment of wilderness atmosphere is involved. Being so close to the main part of the village, extensive parking areas will not be needed, as most people can walk to the services. The present solution of the problem is a compromise, and I think a very happy one, between those who wanted to skyline the structure on the very edge of the uplifted rim and those who would hide it in the pine forest some distance away.

I realize that this letter is rather long and detailed, but I did want to explain to you all of the factors which we considered when we approved this project. I hope that you will consider it adequate justification for the decision.—CONRAD L. WIRTH, *Director*.



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Highlights of Our 1956 Annual Meeting

AT the kind invitation of Mr. George Hewitt Myers, the meeting was held at the Textile Museum, Washington, D. C., on May 10.

From the Remarks of the President

The past year has been one of progress for the Association. We are operating on a budget twice that of a few years ago, and accomplishing important work. Our influence is spreading, and we have won important victories, although there remain serious problems yet to be solved.

Because of the success of the battle to preserve Dinosaur National Monument, our forces are riding a crest of potency. It is essential that Dinosaur be made a national park, to cement this victory.

While our membership has grown substantially during the past years, it is still much too small. It numbers in the low thousands, when 50,000,000 people go to their national parks annually. These people all should know about our Association and its work, and be part of it. With fresh approach to this need, I believe we can raise our membership to at least 50,000 and higher. This will require work. Our executive secretary must be freed from office routine to plan such programs and to devote his energies to building the Association up in every way. I am happy to tell you that one of our Board members has just made a substantial contribution for this purpose, and also has offered to contribute to the investment fund, provided a total of \$170,000 is obtained for the fund from other sources. We must meet this challenge, for when it is met, a new day will have dawned for our organization. I know the Board joins me in expressing heart-felt appreciation to this donor.

From the Report of the Executive Secretary

It is gratifying to report again that the

financial condition of the Association is improving and that we are operating in the black. This is primarily because of the astuteness with which Mrs. Bryan has planned the annual budget and the membership campaigns, and because of the response of the membership to the appeal to match the donation given for the third year for operating expenses.

Administration of the office has improved, but there are still unsolved problems. Handling membership and books, and the financial bookkeeping, are proceeding smoothly under the expert attention of Mrs. Bryan, Miss Gruver and Mrs. Elliot. My wife, Jean, in her capacity of director of information, has relieved me of a burden of correspondence, has tamed the mimeograph so it operates easily, and has taken over other chores. Because of her help, I have been able to catch up with correspondence.

I am, however, still tied too tightly to my desk. Because much of the correspondence requires my personal attention, I cannot attend hearings on the Hill that I should, leave the office for some important conferences and interviews, or undertake new projects. I need a competent part-time secretary, and an assistant. The only obstacle to securing such help is lack of funds.

Our western office has demonstrated its value, but it still is inadequately financed. The Association is contributing only \$2400 to that office, in the form of salary to Mr. Graves. The opportunities for effective work through that office are unlimited, but they cannot be realized fully for lack of funds.

This year, the Association took a long step forward by starting to use color on the cover of the magazine, and making improvements in the format, including a "President's page." It is our hope to secure back-cover advertisements, but

here again is an example of the disadvantage of my being unable to leave my desk more often. It is my hope that in time we can use color inside the magazine and increase the number of pages, which would be possible if we could make serious efforts to secure advertising. I hardly need comment on the superlative editorial work Mr. Butcher is doing, for it is recognized that our magazine is the most attractive and well-edited publication in our field.

The fourth edition of *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments* has sold well, and the stock will be exhausted by autumn. Mr. Butcher has been working on revisions for a fifth edition. *Exploring Our Prehistoric Indian Ruins* continues to sell well. Proceeds from it are being deposited into the investment fund to repay its loan for publication. Proceeds from *Exploring the National Parks of Canada* are similarly allocated; it is selling more slowly, but regularly.

A little over a year ago, Miss Elizabeth Cushman asked our advice about a proposal she was preparing as a thesis at Vassar College. She suggested that it ought to be possible to secure the service of college students to work in the national parks in summer in return for college credit. With our encouragement, and that of the National Park Service, she discussed the idea with the superintendents of several western parks and with the faculties of a number of universities. Their response was so enthusiastic that the National Park Service suggested the plan be tried at Grand Teton National Park.

The Service believes it wise that the Association serve as sponsor for this, and we agreed to do so. The Service will administer the program, but the Association will screen the candidates and serve in other capacities. Since the program is not official, this test will have to be financed by private donations. The Conservation Foundation is raising the necessary funds, part of which already have been obtained. The value of this project is that it may

demonstrate the feasibility of securing volunteer assistance to supplement overburdened park staffs, and also help the Service find good ranger material.

While Dinosaur National Monument has been protected, we must remain alert to possible future proposals to revive Echo Park and Split Mountain dams. Technically, amendments relate to the law enacted, and other legislation will be required for authorization of additional elements of the project. The barrier to development of Dinosaur has been removed, and legislation is now before Congress to make the area a national park, with expanded boundaries.

The Association agrees that there is need for greater winter use of national parks, and is pleased that the Service is working to achieve this; but there is reason for regret that certain facilities are included, especially the mechanical ski devices, which the Association has disapproved by resolution. The Badger Pass tow in Yosemite dates back to the 1940's; but recently tows have been approved for Rocky Mountain and Mount Rainier national parks, largely as a result, evidently, of agitation for chair lifts there. A platter-pull lift has been installed at Rocky Mountain. When I visited the park in April, I did not believe this device was necessary, and I felt it harmed the environment. The tow proposed to be built on Mount Rainier may prove economically unfeasible. There is agitation for similar lifts in Olympic and other parks.

The basic objection to such devices is that not only do they mar the landscape, but they are an artificial aid to a recreational sport; they are not predicated on the enjoyment of the natural features of the parks for their own sake. A pattern has been set that could open the door to other kinds of sport activities and to resort programs in national parks.

The Association has tried to comprehend the justification for the Shrine of the Ages proposed to be built on the edge of the

Grand Canyon. Were a church essentially to benefit the 1200 permanent residents of Grand Canyon village, and were it to be located in the village, there would be no objection. But why a million dollars should be spent for an elaborate edifice of extraordinary architecture for visitors who come to see the canyon is hard to understand. I was asked by a member of Congress what I thought of the proposal. I replied I thought it ill-designed, ill-located, and ill-conceived; and he said he agreed with me. We can hope that some sensible revisions will be made before the structure rises.

Executive Secretary Packard told the meeting about a proposal for a transcontinental highway to be constructed through Rocky Mountain National Park, sponsored by interests in Loveland and Estes Park, Colorado. The road would follow the route of the old Fall River Road, now abandoned as dangerous and unnecessary, and turn through the Cache la Poudre Valley to join the Trail Ridge Road near the continental divide. It would ruin some of the finest parts of the park. It is intended as a commercial traffic artery, and selection of this route appears to be based on a desire to serve a new elaborate hotel planned at Loveland. A logical route for such a highway is available north of the park. (The committee voted to oppose this invasion of a national park.)

From the Report of the Field Representative

At a meeting a year or so ago, I asked the question whether the Association should adopt a resolution that Death Valley National Monument be abolished unless the mining law affecting the monument be repealed. I want to pose the question again. Mining and prospecting are rampant in the monument. Lately I have heard more about this, and apparently it is serious. Furthermore, as I reported at our annual meeting, in 1953, a new big airport has been built inside the monument; and in building this, a large mesquite forest was destroyed. I do not feel that the Associa-

tion any longer can tacitly accept what is going on and has gone on in that monument in direct violation of the national policy (the standards), whether legally or not. It seems to me that it is time to start others thinking about this. It is our position to support the standards, and as long as we make no move to improve the Death Valley problems, we are failing to uphold the standards. A resolution by the Board either urging repeal of the mining law, insofar as it applies to this or other parks and monuments, or abolishment of the monument, would seem to be in order.

(There was considerable discussion by the committee about mining in the four parks or monuments in which it is legally permitted, and of the danger that this activity might be extended to other areas, especially Katmai National Monument. Mr. Cahalane said he believed a piecemeal attack on the law was not advisable, but rather, that the attack should be aimed at eliminating mining from the park and monument system as a whole. Mr. Packard pointed out that the recent amendments to the Atomic Energy Act and Mineral Leasing Act might be used to achieve this objective. The executive secretary was instructed to have a suitable bill drafted and to explore other channels of approach to the problem.)

At a recent Park Service meeting, we were informed that a move is on to redesignate Petrified Forest National Monument as a national park.

(Several members of the Board of Trustees of the Association who knew the area expressed agreement that it should not be so redesignated, although they believed it a fine national monument; some members believed it would make a suitable national park; while others expressed no opinion. Of itself, in several members' opinion, the question was not of paramount importance; but Mr. Olson pointed out that underlying it was a fundamental question of what basic qualities distinguish national parks and monuments. This relates directly to the

matter of defining clear standards that spell out the differences. As discussion developed, it became clear that there was uncertainty among the members regarding the answer to this question; yet, as Mr. Flickinger pointed out, it is important that it be resolved, lest a precedent be established that would reduce the quality of the national park system. Dr. Anthony noted that *National Park Standards* are still couched in general terms. There was agreement that Mr. Butcher had raised a significant question. In view of the fact that Director Wirth would present his views on this subject to the Board the next day, it was considered inappropriate to adopt a formal position on the matter at this time. However, a motion was voted stating that the Board questions the desirability of making Petrified Forest National Monument a national park, and invites the attention of Director Wirth to the need to consider the objections to this proposal.)

I have gone over with some care the various advance statements of plans for individual areas in the Mission 66 program. Mostly, the program seems good. It calls for museums and for expansion of the interpretive and protective work of the Service. As far as one can tell, in these early announcements, there is little to which we can take exception. Roads proposed in some places seem needless, particularly at Acadia, where an unnecessarily elaborate system is planned.

From the Report of the Western Representative

It has been a pleasure to carry on the work of the Association during the past year. I am appreciative of the courtesy of the officers in considering the needs of the western office. My contacts with other groups in the West are expanding as my acquaintance grows. I am on the Advisory Board of the Desert Protective Council, of the Conservation Information Service, and of the Friends of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area. This year I have been a member of the Sierra Club Conservation Committee,

and of its subcommittee to study developments in Yosemite Valley. I attend the monthly meetings of these committees in San Francisco and Berkeley. I also work closely with the officers and chapters of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and with Mrs. Leroy Anderson, conservation chairman of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Leona Weatherford, conservation chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. I am also conservation chairman of the Monterey Audubon Society, one of the most active in the West, and find it an excellent channel for distribution of information and public action.

My longest trip this year was one of seven weeks to Jasper and the Canadian Rockies in July and August. I met many Canadian national park officials and conservation leaders. Mr. Will J. Reid invited me to visit his camp on Buttle Lake, in Strathcona Provincial Park, which is threatened by a proposed power dam. I was deeply distressed to learn of Mr. Reid's death a short time ago.

I attended the annual meeting of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at Idyllwild, on the slopes of Mount San Jacinto, and participated in the almost continuous sessions of the resolutions committee. During the year I have given a number of talks to various organizations, illustrated with my color slides.

My weekly column, *Conservation on the March*, is now going into its third year of publication in the *Carmel Pine Cone*. A number of these columns have been reprinted for wider distribution. Recently, one entitled *How Strong Are Conservationists?* was reprinted in the *Congressional Record* by Representative Teague, and circulated widely. It was based on our victories in the Echo Park and Panther Mountain dams controversies.

Special mention should be made of a victory in Eugene, Oregon, in which I cooperated, when the voters defeated a proposed bond issue to dam the scenic Upper

McKenzie River, one of the loveliest streams in the state. This success has had far-reaching implications in the Northwest. One of the advantages of having a western office, I believe, is that in addition to increasing effective work on national issues, the Association can play a role in related problems that are of local importance in preserving our native landscape.

I believe there is a fruitful field for developing our contacts with the faculties and students of various educational institutions, if an effective method of reaching them can be worked out.

From the Report of the Director of Motion Pictures

Mr. Eggert stressed the value of the motion picture rental library, and said he was trying to secure additional films. He is planning to donate his unusual film on the Lincoln Memorial to the Association as soon as he completes the magnetic sound track for it. He is eager to undertake a thorough motion picture production program on the national parks and monuments, and said he hoped the necessary funds could be obtained in the near future.

His full length 16mm CinemaScope film, *A Canyon Voyage*, has been enthusiastically received by the many audiences to which it has been shown. It was the product of the expedition Mr. Eggert organized last summer to record on film the great canyons of the Colorado River from Green River, Wyoming, to Lees Ferry, Arizona. This June, Mr. Eggert is completing the expedition through Marble Canyon, the Grand Canyon and Lake Mead. In addition to the CinemaScope version, the film also will be available in regular 16mm. Mr. Eggert indicated that he believed the Association was the appropriate custodian for this material to preserve the scientific record.

DISCUSSION MEETING

On Friday, May 11, the Board of Trustees met with members of the Association and guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Paul Bartsch, at Lebanon, Lorton, Virginia.

About seventy-five people attended the luncheon given by Dr. and Mrs. Bartsch, including many government officials, conservation leaders and other interested people.

After lunch, National Park Service Director Wirth discussed matters relating to the national parks and replied to questions from the audience. He was followed by Fish and Wildlife Service Director John L. Farley, who explained the activities and problems of his Service. Assistant Chief Forester Ed Clift presented the Forest Service's problems. The Honorable John P. Saylor, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, spoke of the importance of the Dinosaur National Park bills and of other critical matters before Congress. Since it is customary to consider this discussion meeting "off-the-record," no minutes were kept.

An outdoor steak dinner was served, and the evening closed with a presentation of Charles Eggert's film, *A Canyon Voyage* at the Gunston School, to which the public was invited.

RESOLUTIONS

Mission 66

The Mission 66 program is one of the most progressive achievements made by the National Park Service since the Service was established in 1916. The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association expresses its appreciation to the Director and his staff at all levels for their vision in undertaking this thorough study. The Board is particularly impressed by the sound statement of principles set forth in the fourteen "guide-line" precepts that will serve to insure wise application of Mission 66 to protect the national parks and monuments and develop them properly. The forward-looking proposal that overnight accommodations and similar facilities be located outside national park and monument boundaries insofar as practicable is an especially valuable contribution of the program. The administration of the national park system will be revitalized by this new appraisal of its needs and future management. The Board strongly endorses legislation now pending

before Congress that will implement the Mission 66 program.

Invasion by Armed Forces

The increasing number of proposals made by the military departments of the government that these departments be assigned jurisdiction over lands that are under the administrative control of other departments, including national parks and monuments, national wildlife refuges, reserved wilderness areas, and other areas that have been especially dedicated to protect values of paramount significance, requires the close concern of the American people. In almost every instance, investigation has revealed no factor relating to the national security is involved, and that the justification is merely to serve the convenience of the military agency. The Board endorses legislation now pending before Congress that would require the consent of Congress for any military withdrawal or reservation exceeding 5000 acres.

The Board strongly opposes H. R. 9665 and S. 3360, which would require transfer of 10,700 acres within the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, to the Department of the Army. Abundant evidence demonstrates these lands are essential to rare wildlife and to the enjoyment of the people, and that no aspect of the national security requires the enactment of this legislation.

Wilderness Bill

The preservation of wilderness areas to perpetuate unspoiled examples of the natural American landscape is one of the most essential requirements for the continued well-being of the American people. While several agencies are administering lands under their jurisdiction under excellent policies that protect the wilderness resource, the Board believes it desirable that the integrity of such reservations, and the importance of the wilderness concept as an attribute of fundamental American culture, should be given Congressional recognition. The Board is in sympathy with the purpose of suggestions that have been formulated to achieve this objective, and urges that they be submitted to the people and their

representatives in Congress for thoughtful consideration.

Dinosaur National Park Bill

The Board whole-heartedly endorses H. R. 10614 and H. R. 10635, which would establish Dinosaur National Park, in Utah and Colorado. The agreement to protect the national park system from effects from the Upper Colorado River Storage Project in legislation enacted by Congress was accepted by the nation's conservationists in good faith as ending demands for the construction of dams within Dinosaur National Monument, so that legislative steps could be revived to grant national park status to this superlative area. While the same principles of protection apply to all units of the national park system, the scenic and scientific quality of this area warrant recognition, and the change in status would encourage its proper development for enjoyment of the people.

C and O Canal

The Board expresses its gratification for the decision made by the Director of the National Park Service to preserve the upper Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for its high natural and historic values, rather than permit it to be destroyed by highway development. It is hoped that current studies of the lower sections of the canal will lead to corollary protection there, and that the proposed highway will be located at a suitable distance from the canal property for its entire length.

Shrine of the Ages

The Board has studied the plans for the Shrine of the Ages proposed to be built at Grand Canyon National Park, and invites the attention of the Director of the National Park Service to the desirability of their modification. While there appears to be justification for a suitable edifice to serve the residents of Grand Canyon village, the Board believes it is not advisable to predicate the proposal on providing such facilities for visitors who would better derive reverence from the Grand Canyon itself. The proposed location adjacent to the rim is highly undesirable, and the present architectural design is unnecessarily elaborate.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Financial Statement for the year ending March 31, 1956

Receipts

Membership	\$31,893.46	
Contributions	12,929.95	
Books	3,541.34	
Binders	494.38	
Royalties	1,374.96	
Note paper	5,411.75	
Miscellaneous	4,337.25	
Total receipts	59,983.09	\$59,983.09

Disbursements

Magazine	\$12,827.77	
Administration (office expense, salaries, rent, etc.)	25,390.99	
Books	2,530.96	
Binders	514.19	
Western office	1,120.00	
Note paper	4,637.50	
Solicitation and renewal expense	5,678.71	
Miscellaneous (news releases, films, etc.)	5,639.43	
Total disbursements	58,339.55	58,339.55

Net receipts		\$ 1,643.54
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Financial Income

Interest	328.14	
Dividends	1,846.70	
	2,174.84	2,174.84
		\$3,818.38

Investment Fund

Receipts

Life members	2,400.00	
Anonymous contribution	3,500.00	
Interest	48.02	
	5,948.02	5,948.02

Disbursements

Investments	2,474.72	2,474.72
Net receipts		2,473.30
Market value of investments as of March 31, 1956	\$43,997.22	

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT, by Kitt-ridge A. Wing. National Park Service Handbook Series No. 23. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., 1956. Illustrated. 44 pages. Paper cover. Price 35 cents.

This is another in the series of Park Service handbooks describing for the layman the features of the national parks and monuments. *Bandelier National Monument*, located in north central New Mexico, contains one of the outstanding remains of prehistoric civilization on our continent. The handbook, which is lavishly illustrated, gives the absorbing story of ancient human life here, as pieced together by archeologists. It describes the different kinds of ruins in the area, some of which have yet to be excavated; tells about the geologic aspects, which provided ideal living sites in its rock formations; discusses the natural scene, including climate, life zones and wildlife, and concludes with a guide to the area, how to reach it, and other information needed by the visitor.—*D. B.*

ARCTIC WILDERNESS, by Robert Marshall.

Published by the University of California Press, Berkeley, 1956. Illustrated with halftones and maps. 192 pages. Price \$3.75.

For all who love wild places and the feeling of wilderness exploration, this book will be a treasure. Bob Marshall was fortunate enough to have gone into Alaska before the days of the Alaska Highway, the huge airbases and army camps, when the country he explored was little different from what it was in the gold rush days. True, the bush pilots had come in some years before and the little village of Wiseman where he headquartered was getting air service twice a week when he made his last trip in 1939; but by and large it was still the country of dog teams and isolation,

where the predominant white population was made up of the old timers who had come in with the stampedes or shortly afterward.

If he were to go in today, he would find military installations at Anchorage, Fairbanks and at many other places, with tractor trains taking the place of dog mushing, and the great barrens marked by their winter roads.

So what we see in this delightful book is a picture of the old Alaskan wilderness as it used to be. All the way through, you catch the joy of travelling terrain that few white men had ever explored, the excitement of giving names to mountains and canyons, rivers and creeks and lakes. Knowing Bob Marshall as I did during this period, for we had worked together in 1936 and made a canoe trip in 1937, I could almost imagine, when reading, that I was there with him. No feat of endurance was too much for him, no mountain too high or precipitous to climb, no river too much in flood to cross. How well I remember those days; how impossible to stop him from experiencing every bit of joy in an expedition.

I think this is the secret of his book. All the way through, the reader feels Bob's irrepressible excitement at exploring wild country. Like a boy in his wonder and enthusiasm, it was as though he may have had some sort of a premonition that his days were numbered and that he must crowd into the few years he had left a whole lifetime of experience.

The frontier has been penetrated by many men, but it is a rare privilege to read the chronicles of those who are not only possessed of the physical stamina and courage, but also have the quality of wonder and esthetic sense that makes their diaries live. Perhaps the word that best describes Bob's writing is "freshness." By that I mean freshness of spirit and vision in which

he saw a world that was new and clean and unchanged.

The North Fork—Arctic Divide—Mushing—Winter Trip—The Alatna and the John—Toward Doonerak—North Doonerak, Amawk and Apoon—are actual diaries of the trips he made. Part of their charm is the very fact that they *are* diaries, and were not carefully revised or edited. Granted that, had Bob Marshall lived, he might have injected through them many interpretive passages on people, places and the life he had seen, and in so doing might have made it a more comprehensive book; but the fact that he did not have that opportunity gives a certain spontaneity to his accounts that otherwise might have been lost. They sound like Bob Marshall talking to you across a campfire or while lying in his sleeping bag beside you after a tough day in the bush.

This book of exploration comes at a good time, when there is serious talk of setting aside some of the remaining wild country of Alaska in wilderness preserves, when it

is necessary to compile all the information possible on the areas being considered. Had Bob Marshall lived, I know he would have been in the forefront of the effort to preserve representative parts of the country he knew and loved.

With regard to an area as relatively undeveloped as Alaska, such proposals may meet with scant sympathy in some quarters, yet the fact remains that with our present rate of commercial development, it will not be long before great areas of wilderness will be changed and their primitive aspects lost forever.

I agree with Bob that the uniqueness of Alaska today, from the standpoint of recreational use, lies in its frontier and wilderness character. In the light of our expanding population and our swiftly spreading network of transportation, both on the ground and in the air, it behooves us now to consider seriously his proposal to set aside wherever possible enough wild country to take care of future needs.
—Sigurd F. Olson.

• Arctic Wilderness

By Robert Marshall

Edited, with an Introduction, by George Marshall

Foreword by A. Starker Leopold

Based on a series of diaries and letters of the late Robert Marshall, naturalist, forester, conservationist, and explorer, this book recounts his experiences in Alaska with sudden floods, clouds of mosquitoes, grizzly bears, treacherous bogs, and most of all his exhilaration in discovering and mapping unknown wilderness. An exceptionally vivid literary chronicle by the author of *Arctic Village*. Illustrated \$3.75

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PREHISTORIC PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN SOUTHWEST, by Joe Ben Wheat. Bulletin No. 12, Grand Canyon Natural History Association, 1955. Illustrated. 38 pages. Bibliography. Paper cover. Price 50 cents.

The author, who is curator of anthropology at the University of Colorado Museum, is well equipped to present the fascinating story of "man's rise in time, his proliferation, and the growth of his various life ways in the Southwest." The booklet traces the origin of ancient civilization on North America in the opening chapter, and follow this with accounts of the several "periods"—the early southwesterners, the basketmakers, the developmental pueblo, and so on, closing with a review of archeology in the Grand Canyon area. This attractive publication, with its full color illustration of one of the Wupatki ruins, in Wupatki National Monument, shown on the cover, should be read by anyone interested in our Southwest, and particularly by those planning to visit the national parks and monuments there.—D. B.

A GUIDE TO BIRD FINDING WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI, by Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. Published by Oxford University Press, New York, 1953. Illustrated. 709 pages. Index. Price \$6.

One of the most rewarding ways to journey through the country is to keep a ready eye alert to the bird life along the way. Where others may see little of interest in less scenic places, the interest of the bird student never flags, for every turn of the road may discover a soaring hawk, a gay bunting, or some strange form new to his experience. Armed with binoculars and good bird guides, he never suffers tedium, but moves through a world vibrant with life.

In the October-December 1952 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, we reviewed Mr. Pettingill's *A Guide to Bird Finding East of the Mississippi*, and urged everyone

traveling in the East to tuck a copy in the glove compartment of his car. Now the companion volume is available, and it is an essential aid to enjoyment of a visit to the national parks and other places in the West.

The purpose of these books is to let the traveler know where the best bird habitat is in every part of each state; what species are likely to be found there, and when; and how to reach these choice localities. The information is astonishingly complete. Detailed advice is given about every national park and monument, national wildlife refuge, and state park, and even the roadside pools and prairie mottes that harbor birds worth looking for are described. Your reviewer used this book on his journey through the West last spring, and found birds everywhere the guide reported, and every significant vantage place recorded. The masterly cross-reference system makes for easy use. Of the many bird books available, a few are outstanding because they are really useful. These volumes are among the best.—F.M.P.

LETTERS

Park Architecture

Over the years my husband and I have looked forward to having lunch at Skyland in the beautiful Shenandoah National Park. On our last visit, we were so disappointed to find a hideously inappropriate structure spoiling that charming spot, that we resolved never to stop there again. (See *Speaking of Park Architecture*, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for January-March 1956). Is there any way to prevent such unsightly architecture being thrust upon visitors of our national parks?

Mrs. Daniel B. Lunt
Ipswich, Massachusetts

Shrine of the Ages

Congratulations to member H. C. Bradley for his clear analysis of the Shrine of the Ages proposal (NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1956). Two years ago, I wrote

a letter to our Tucson newspaper taking the same stand in opposition to the project. At that time the Arizona people were being asked to pledge the first million dollars for this proposed chapel at the very time when our Community Chest and Red Cross campaigns had fallen behind. I raised the question as to whether the Lord was more honored by bricks and mortar or by obedience to his commandments to care for the children, the sick, the lonely and the hungry. Many persons wrote in both to me and to the papers in agreement.

In my opinion the Creator built his own temple there and no cathedral in the world can approach its inspiration. I think most intelligent people will oppose "gilding the lily." The trouble is that Americans will subscribe to almost anything they are assured is a good idea unless some one tells them the truth and makes them think it through.

Arthur N. Pack
Tucson, Arizona

Your current (April-June 1956) issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE was read with more than usual interest. The color cover adds much. I think in particular the comments of H. C. Bradley, *Shrine of the Ages Chapel*, are worthy of a hearty "Amen."

Stanley Sprecher
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Congratulations to you for publishing Harold Bradley's fine guest editorial on the Shrine of the Ages Chapel in the April-June issue. It is high time people speak out against this shocking plan to build a pretentious edifice on the rim of Grand Canyon. The people have come to a pretty sorry state if they cannot find the religious experience by looking out on such a magnificent creation as Grand Canyon without being surrounded by walls and symbols to remind them of the presence of God.

Charles Eggert
Barrytown, New York

The Association

I am glad to send my \$3. I am fifteen years old, but I fully realize the job you are doing. My ambition is to become a national park ranger. Would you send me your most re-

cent issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. Also a membership card if you can. I am trying to get my friends interested in this organization.

Dean Molen
North Hollywood, California

The arrival of the April-June issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE today will provide me with as much enjoyable reading and study as usual. I would like to add my voice to the chorus which must certainly be resounding in praise of the wonderful presentation being made quarterly. There is no need for me to tell you (better to tell others) about the splendid work the Association is doing as a whole. This work is among the most important being done today by any non-profit organization, although my use of the word "non-profit" is erroneous, for there is no one who does not profit thereby. It is regrettable that the word "profit" is associated so strongly with the dollar mark. Anyone interested in your work must realize that the spiritual profit being attained cannot be measured by, and has no relation to, dollars and cents.

M. Harlan Bye
Primos, Pennsylvania

We have just returned from a three weeks visit to Big Bend National Park. If I had the gift of expression and the time, I could write a book on what it did for us both physically and spiritually. As a winter haven, it should be treasured for future generations. My strong support goes to the National Parks Association.

Mrs. C. O. Rowley
Rossford, Ohio

Chapin the Pathfinder

Whatever of a laudatory nature may be said about Mrs. Chapin, it must be admitted that she was not a Greek scholar as claimed in your article, *Chapin the Pathfinder*, (NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1956). Had she been familiar with the Greek alphabet, she would have known that it contains no letter Ypsilon and, furthermore, that the Greek letter which resembles our Y, is Upsilon.

Ferrel Atkins
Richmond, Virginia

• We thank correspondent Atkins for bringing this to our attention. The Geological Survey map of Rocky Mountain National Park shows the peak in question as Ypsilon Mountain.—*Editor.*

Paul Raymond's article, *Chapin the Pathfinder*, in your April-June 1956 issue, contained much of historical interest, and should be appreciated by those in the Rocky Mountain National Park area. I think that your readers should know that Mr. Raymond is ninety-one years old. That will give other members of our worthy Association a mark to shoot at. If others among them can still write articles at that age, our national park system will never lack defenders.

Paul W. Nesbit
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Hetch Hetchy

In NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE (January-March 1956) you print a letter from J. F. Carithers of Tucson, who would like to see Hetch Hetchy dam removed from Yosemite National Park. He claims that the ranger station there seems to endorse the dam. If he had gotten onto a horse, he might have discovered that Hetch Hetchy Ranger Station is the entrance to some of the finest back-country in the park, a wilderness in which there is almost no sign of man. The rangers stationed there spend their summers patrolling and protecting that back country. (See *More Rangers for the High Country*, January-March 1955.)

I lived there for two summers, and never did get so that I could look at that dam without feeling sick and sorry that John Muir lost

his fight. My Grandfather, a classmate of Mather's, had seen the valley before it was cut over and flooded. I have often thought what it might have meant to the park to have another such spot to relieve the concentration of crowds in the trampled Yosemite Valley. But the dam is there now. Sever it from the park, and it would be opened up; and when that happens, no one will be able to ride alone in the wilderness behind the dam.

Phyllis Broyles
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico.

Matthes Glacier

I am in receipt of your letter in which you endorse the proposal of Mr. Weldon Heald to name the ice body on Wheeler Peak, Nevada, "Matthes Glacier" in honor of my late husband, François Matthes. I wish to thank you for the tribute you pay to François in your letter, and to assure you that the national parks were among his paramount interests.

I recall clearly being with him at the meeting at the Cosmos Club when the National Parks Association was organized. Mr. Stephen T. Mather was the instigator of the plans, and Mr. Robert Sterling Yard was there to assume the office of executive secretary when the Association should come into being. I can assure you that Mr. Matthes' service on the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association was one of his most rewarding activities. I am happy to have his name sponsored by the Association.

Mrs. François Matthes
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

SECRETARY SEATON REJECTS DAM PROPOSAL

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton has reaffirmed the Department's opposition to the proposal of the Army Engineers to build the Smoky Range dam in Montana. The proposal is an alternative to the Glacier View dam, which would have flooded about 20,000 acres of Glacier National Park. (See *Glacier View Dam—A Victory*, in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for July-September 1949.) The Smoky Range damsite is nine miles downstream from the Glacier View site, and would inundate 8700 acres inside the park. The Department has viewed the project as differing from Glacier View only in the degree of damage that would result to the national park. Besides altering the primeval landscape for the preservation of which the park was established, it would wipe out winter range land of elk, deer and moose.



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MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON

(Continued from page 109)

over big boulders. Suddenly I thought: was I to miss the climax? I started out and, *mirabile dictu*, reached the top soon after.

The clouds had closed in again. We waited and waited. They broke slightly, reformed, then again rolled away dramatically to reveal the mountain. Pic Marguerite, in its vast bulk of rock and glacier, rose directly before us. This was like no mountain on earth; indeed it seemed to be one of the mountains of the moon.

We hurried back to the cabin, arriving in the twilight. The wind blew wildly, heavy frost formed on the ground, and the bitter cold granted us a fitful sleep. The next day we set out over icy ground, soon passed the frost line, dropped again into the dead forest, past the bamboo, the ferns, down eleven thousand feet, until finally and mercifully, twenty miles of trail led us back to the Hôtel du Ruwenzori. And the adventure was over.

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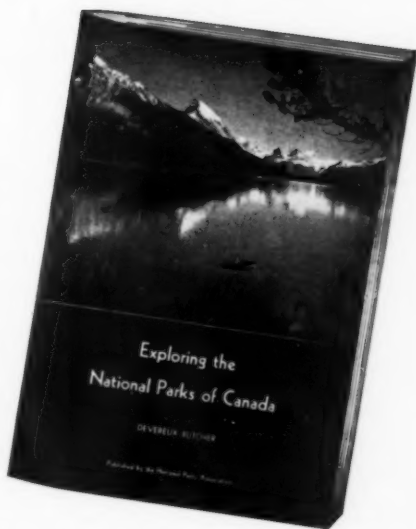
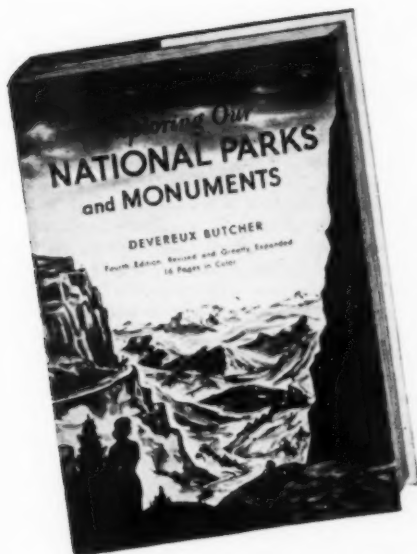


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*The national archeological monument series, although included in this larger book, is also available in a separate 64-page booklet entitled *Exploring Our Prehistoric Indian Ruins*. Anyone specifically interested in archeology can obtain this booklet by enclosing \$1 additional and marking X beside "Archeology" on the coupon.

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THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

84th Congress to July 1, 1956

H. R. 5299 (Engle) **S. 1604** (Jackson) To establish the Virgin Islands National Park. Passed the House; Reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—This establishes a new national park of 9450 acres on St. John Island. The land is a gift from Mr. Laurence S. Rockefeller to the nation. (See *Proposed Virgin Islands National Park* in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for July-September 1955.)

H. R. 8657 (Andresen) **H. R. 8785** (Blatnik) **S. 2967** (Thye and Humphrey) To authorize acquisition of 50,000 acres of private lands within the Superior Roadless Area, Minnesota, and to authorize \$2,500,000 for the purchase, Public Law 607. In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the Superior National Forest, and almost simultaneously Ontario established Quetico Provincial Park across the international border. Under the Shipstead-Nolan Act of 1931, 1600 square miles of the national forest's best wilderness were established as roadless areas. Since then, power developments and other destructive activities have been kept out, airplanes have been prohibited, and a start has been made to secure private inholdings. Enactment of this legislation will permit purchase of remaining private lands, and fulfill our responsibility toward protection of the Quetico-Superior International Peace Memorial Forest. This action will encourage Canadian authorities to accelerate their program for similar protection of the Rainey watershed in Ontario.

H. R. 8939 (Engle) **S. 3060** (Murray, Barrett, Neuberger, Goldwater and Jackson) To implement the ten-year Mission 66 program of the National Park Service and to authorize appropriations for it.

H. R. 9540 (Blatnik) **S. 890** (Martin) To extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act. Passed by the House. The language of the House bill was substituted in S. 890, and the latter is now in conference.—The House Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors has tried to eliminate crippling amendments approved by the Senate, earlier in the 84th Congress. This legislation seeks to continue federal responsibility in cleaning up America's polluted streams and to ensure a more positive program at local, state and federal levels.

H. R. 9645 (Wickersham) **S. 3360** (Monroney and Kerr) To require transfer of 10,700 acres within the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, to the Department of the Army. Before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Senate Committee on Armed Services.—In spite of a long-standing agreement between the Department of the Interior and the Army for the use of lands within this refuge for nondestructive military purposes, the Army is demanding complete jurisdiction. This would mean that the Fish and Wildlife Service would be prevented from protecting the wildlife there. The hearings were recessed, and had not been resumed when this was written.

H. R. 10614 (Aspinall) **H. R. 10635** (Saylor) To change the status of Dinosaur National Monument to that of a national park. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—These bills were introduced shortly after the Upper Colorado River Storage Project was authorized with Echo Park dam deleted, and with provisions prohibiting construction of any dam or reservoir within the national park and monument system. They would enlarge the present boundaries by 27,000 acres, bringing the area to 236,989 acres. This legislation would give congressional recognition to the park values of the area, and facilitate its development. It is planned that access to the canyons will be improved, mainly by surfacing existing roads; that campgrounds will be provided, and that the fossil exhibit will be expanded as a museum; but that overnight lodgings will be the responsibility of the local communities outside park boundaries. At this writing, the Interior Department has submitted no report to the congressional committee, and it is unlikely action will be taken before adjournment. If not, new bills will be introduced in the 85th Congress, and will receive the united support of wilderness protection groups.

H. R. 10371 (Engle) **H. R. 10389** (Fernandez) and other bills. To provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5000 acres of public lands for defense purposes shall not become effective until approved by Act of Congress. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—This legislation was prompted by the inordinate demands of the military departments for jurisdiction over lands administered by other departments, regardless of their values or status to pro-

tect wildlife and other resources. These demands, which have been analyzed in previous issues of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, always are presented as essential to national defense, although often they would merely serve military convenience. Military officials have rejected suggestions that their services use existing gunnery and bombing ranges jointly to avoid enormous additional withdrawals. This legislation would not affect minor military requirements, but would prevent seizure of large areas without the sanction of Congress. Some of the bills also include provision that state hunting laws be respected on military reservations.

H. R. 10875 (Cooley) The Agricultural Act of 1956. Public Law 540.—When the farm bills were introduced, conservationists sought to ensure that its soil bank provisions were strengthened to guarantee maximum benefits from a revised agricultural program. They shepherded these features along, as the legislation moved through Congress. Their successful efforts to supplement the soil bank provision with constructive conservation measures included ways and means of protecting land from misuse, establishing specific legislation for tree planting and to provide vegetative cover for land and wildlife. Vigorous application of this law will help meet population pressures for farm and timber products, wildlife habitat and recreation.

H. R. 11703 (Saylor) **H. R. 11751** (Metcalf) **H. R. 11791** (Reuss) **H. R. 11806** (Miller of California) **S. 4013** (Humphrey of Minnesota; Neuberger and Morse of Oregon; Mrs. Smith of Maine; Lehman of New York; Duff of Pennsylvania; Douglas of Illinois; Kuchel of California; Mundt of South Dakota, and Laird of West Virginia.) To establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. Before the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.—When introducing his bill, Senator Humphrey pointed out that, although some fifty national parks and monuments, twenty or more wildlife refuges, some eighty areas in national forests, and fifteen on Indian reservations are in federal ownership, there are no laws that protect them as wilderness. This legislation seeks to establish a policy for preserving some of what remains of our wilderness resource. It does not call for changes in present policies, nor transfer of jurisdiction. It would establish an advisory council for information on the areas within the system; specify the areas to be included in the system, and provide for congressional control over additions or eliminations. The proposal is the outcome of study, especially by the Wilderness Society, of the problem of perpetuating America's remaining primeval lands. The study was carried

on in consultation with official agencies and private organizations. The National Parks Association has endorsed the legislation, believing it one of the most significant recommendations ever made in wilderness preservation and nature protection.

H. R. 11570 (Bonner) **S. 3275** (Magnuson and Kuchel) To establish an Assistant Secretary of the Interior for fisheries and wildlife, and to establish a Fisheries Service and a Wildlife Service as separate agencies within the Department of the Interior. Before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; **S. 3275** passed the Senate.—This is a revision of several bills designed to alleviate commercial fisheries problems. Due partly to depletion of food fishes in coastal waters because of overexploitation, and also due to foreign importations, the tuna, halibut and other fisheries operators need help. Rather than apply sound conservation practices, or correct inequities in foreign policy, they recommended all fisheries functions of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, including supervision over sport fishing, fur seals, walrus and whales, be transferred to a separate bureau. Such action would undo decades of work that has developed a management program for all fish and wildlife resources based on conservation concepts. It would cripple the Fish and Wildlife Service administratively and financially, without effectively solving the commercial fisheries problem.

S. 3275, described above, passed the Senate in a form that was strongly protested by conservation leaders, who met with Secretary of the Interior Seaton to urge more careful consideration of its implications. **H. R. 11570** meets many of the objections. However, it still would split the Service into two bureaus. It is to be hoped the final version will correct remaining defects.

S. 4038 (Hayden) To change the designation of the Petrified Forest National Monument. Referred to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—At the annual meeting of your Association's Board of Trustees in May, a motion was voted stating that the Board questioned the desirability of making Petrified Forest National Monument a national park, and inviting the attention of the director of the National Park Service to the need to consider the objections to the proposal. At the time of the meeting, this bill had not been introduced. (See *From the Report of the Field Representative* on pages 130 and 131 of this issue; and *What Is the Difference Between National Parks and Monuments*, beginning on page 99.)

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THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

Few people realize that ever since the first national parks and monuments were established, various commercial interests have been trying to invade them for personal gain. Lumber companies, hydroelectric and irrigation interests, mining groups and livestock raisers are among these, and some local communities seek to turn the parks into amusement resorts to attract crowds.

The national parks and monuments are not intended for such purposes. They are established as inviolate nature sanctuaries to preserve permanently outstanding examples of the once primeval continent, with no marring of landscapes except for reasonable access by road and trail, and facilities for visitor comfort. Attempts to force Congress and the National Park Service to ignore the national policy governing these sanctuaries are ceaseless and on the increase. People learning about this tendency are shocked, and ask that it be stopped. The Association, since its founding in 1919, has worked to create an ever-growing informed public on this matter in defense of the parks.

The Board of Trustees urges you to help protect this magnificent national heritage by joining forces with the Association now. As a member, you will be kept informed, through NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, on current threats and other park matters, so that you may take action when necessary.

Dues are \$3 annual, \$5 supporting, \$10 sustaining, \$25 contributing, \$100 life with no further dues, and \$1000 patron with no further dues. Bequests, too, are needed to help carry on this park protection work. School and library subscriptions are \$2 a year. Dues, contributions and bequests are deductible from your federal taxable income. Send your check today, or write for further information, to the National Parks Association, 2144 P Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.

